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BRIDGE LOSING PATRONS

TERMINALS AND JAMS COMBINE TO DRIVE TRAFFIC AWAY.

Brooklyn Ferries Gain by the Defects and Inconveniences—Fewer Passengers Carried on the Cable Cars in January and February than Last Year—Ferry Connections with Surface Cars Reaching All Points in the City of Churches.

There has been a falling off in the travel on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, and that, too, in the face of the reduction of fares on the cars and making the promenade free to the public.

The travel on the cars in January and February, at a season when people would naturally forsake the promenade and patronize the cars, was below the volume of travel in the corresponding months of last year.

The decrease in the passenger traffic of the bridge has been due chiefly to the lack of proper terminal facilities at both ends, but particularly at the New-York approach. It has been due, in some measure, to disinclination to climb the ten extra steps which the Trustees have added to this end of the bridge.

Ten steps do not seem to be much of an increase in the distance between Park Row and the bridge trains. The net result, however, is that the public climbs every night over 100 miles more now than before the new terminal was built. This amounts to an aggregate extra climb of over 40,000 miles a year for bridge patrons at this end of the bridge. In providing tired workers with this extra climb of 40,000 miles the two cities have been put to an additional expense of over $500,000.

The terrible crowding at the New-York terminal in the evening rush hour, and the disagreeable and dangerous double stairways at the Brooklyn terminal—designed, according to an eminent engineer, with the idea of hurling bridge patrons into each other's faces—have also had something to do with making the bridge unpopular, and thereby diminishing the traffic.

Brooklyn has suffered a good deal from the prevalence of the idea that there was only one way to reach the City of Churches, and that was by the bridge. Many persons have been frightened by the frequent stories of the great crushes in the rush hours, and rather than risk their comfort or their safety have either found another way of going to Brooklyn or have moved to New-Jersey and other near-by places. Many who have been willing to force their way across the bridge have been unwilling to risk themselves in the network of trolley lines that surrounds the Brooklyn approach to the structure.

The East River ferry companies have profited greatly by the changed conditions. People have found that the ferry is a pretty good thing, and a safe and comfortable way to reach Brooklyn. Traffic on ferries has largely increased during the past two years, and the increase is going on constantly. From all the down-town business districts convenient ferries are reached by a short walk.

There is none of the crowding and jamming at the ferries that occurs nightly on the bridge. There are no high stairways to climb, and the ride over the river to Brooklyn is much shorter than the ride across the Hudson to New-Jersey. The ferryboats cross the East River in about the same time that is required by the cable trains to go across the bridge.

On the Brooklyn side of the river there are good surface and elevated facilities for reaching every part of Brooklyn and its annexed territory. The passengers have the advantage, too, of access to the surface cars at their starting point. They do not have to jump for them, pell mell, as they go rushing by, as is the case at the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge.

It has been learned that life is as safe in Brooklyn as in New-York.

The constant talk about the bridge's tremendous crowds and jams has created the popular misconception that nearly every Brooklyn who works in New-York uses the bridge in going to and from home. This is far from the fact.

There are 65,000 persons who come to New-York daily by way of the bridge. There are nearly three times that number of Brooklyn workers who come to New-York daily by way of the ferries.

Only about 6 per cent. of the population of Brooklyn use the bridge. Fifteen per cent. use the ferries.

Brooklyn is liberally provided with ferries to New-York. There are sixteen Brooklyn ferry routes on the East River between Newtown Creek and Hay Ridge. They are operated by three principal companies, of which the largest is the Union Ferry Company. It has five routes, as follows: Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to Fulton Street, New-York; Catharine Street on this side to Main Street, Brooklyn; Montague Street, Brooklyn, to Wall Street, this city; Whitehall Street, (South Ferry,) New-York, to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and Whitehall Street to Hamilton Avenue, South Brooklyn.

Next in importance is the Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Company, of which ex-City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue is the chief owner. It operates four routes: Broadway, Brooklyn, to Twenty-third Street, New-York; Grand Street, New-York, to Grand Street, Brooklyn; Broadway, Brooklyn, to Roosevelt Street, New-York, and Broadway, Brooklyn, to Grand Street, New-York.

The third largest Brooklyn ferry company operates two routes—one from Greenpoint Avenue to Tenth Street, this city, and the other from Greenpoint Avenue to Twenty-third Street, this city.

The Nassau Ferry Company runs boats between Grand Street, Brooklyn, and Houston Street, New-York. There is also the ferry from Whitehall Street, this city, to Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn. In the Summer there is a regular ferry between Whitehall Street and Bay Ridge.

The part which the ferries take in the travel between Brooklyn and New-York and the extent to which that traffic has grown are illustrated by the fact that over 80,000,000 passengers were carried last year by the ferry companies. There are 170,000 persons who daily cross the East River by boat from New-York to Brooklyn and its suburbs.

The extent of the traffic is shown by the following table, which gives approximately the total number of passengers carried last year by the various lines:

Catharine Street to Main Street	4,000,000
Fulton Street to Fulton Street	10,000,000
Wall Street to Montague Street	3,000,000
Atlantic Avenue to Whitehall Street	6,500,000
Whitehall Street to Hamilton Avenue	10,500,000
Broadway to Twenty-third Street	8,400,000
Broadway to Houston Street	4,500,000
Grand Street to Grand Street	4,500,000
Broadway to Grand Street	10,000,000
Greenpoint Avenue to Twenty-third Street	4,000,000
Greenpoint Avenue to Tenth Street	2,000,000
Broadway to Roosevelt Street	9,000,000
Whitehall Street to Thirty-ninth Street	1,200,000
James's Slip to Long Island City	1,800,000
Thirty-fourth Street to Long Island City	10,000,000
Total yearly traffic	80,400,000

The Bay Ridge and Astoria Ferries will swell the total to 90,000,00 passengers a year.

The Union Ferry Company carried 34,000,000 passengers last year. The present average daily traffic by that line is 100,000 persons, equal to 50,000 each way.

For the first two or three years after the bridge was opened, the traffic of the lines of the Union Ferry Company fell off materially, but after that the business was uniform until two years ago, when it began to increase.

The ferries to the Eastern District of Brooklyn were not much affected by the bridge, but have gone on increasing their traffic steadily.

The East River ferry now most extensively patronized is the one between South Ferry, at the Battery, and Hamilton Avenue, South Brooklyn. This has become the grand distributing point for a large portion of South Brooklyn. Numerous trol-

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SHOT AT HIS WIFE FOUR TIMES.

One Bullet Took Effect—Daly Meant Only to Frighten.

Four pistol shots in quick succession and a woman's piercing cry of "I am shot!" startled the people in the neighborhood of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street at 8 o'clock last night.

With cries of pain, the woman darted into a laundry near by, and fell fainting to the floor, while the man with whom she had been talking at the corner threw his pistol away and stood still, with his hands on his hips.

It appeared later that the couple were William F. Daley, who is employed as a hair dyer in a barber's shop, at 53 West Thirty-third Street, and his wife, Mabel.

The shots were heard by Policeman Dudley of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and when he appeared on the scene he immediately called an ambulance. In the meantime Daley had walked to the door of the laundry, where he stood looking at his wife and nervously rubbing his hands together. The policeman asked him if he had shot the woman. Daley replied:

"I did, but I did not intend to injure her. She has ruined me and made my life a wreck."

An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital arrived about this time, and it was found that one bullet had struck the woman in the left arm, while the other three had struck her in the breast and back, but had been turned aside by her corset, leaving only slight bruises. The silk dress she wore was burned around the bullet holes, showing that the pistol had been fired close to her body.

Mrs. Daley was taken to the hospital and her husband was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House on a charge of attempted murder. Mrs. Daley refused to tell about the cause of the shooting:

Daley, however, said that he met the woman in Boston, when she was Mrs. Green. She ran away to New-London, Conn., with him, where they were married. They afterward lived in New-Haven, Conn.; Boston, Providence, and Hartford. He says that the woman made his life miserable by her unfaithfulness, and he left her several times. He was infatuated, however, and finally brought her to this city, several months ago. They lived at 220 East Twenty-fifth Street, but he again left her because of her waywardness. He had not seen the woman until last night, when he searched for her in order to say farewell to her forever. He bought a revolver before he met her, because two men were following him. He found his wife with a man, and he took her away from him.

Daley said that he told the woman he would never see her again, and asked her how much money she wanted before he left her. She then abused him, he says, and he lost control of himself and fired his revolver at the pavement.

ANOTHER JAMAICA NEGRO FINED.

Stephen White Paid $5 and Says He Will Take an Appeal.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 9.—Justice Wood fined Stephen White, colored, $5 to-day under the compulsory education law for failing to send his children to the school provided for colored children. Justice Wood said if the fine was not paid by this evening White would be committed to jail for five days.

White paid his fine under protest. His lawyer announced that the case would be appealed to the highest court in the land, the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, to get a decision favorable to the colored people.

White's is to be made a test case. Money has been raised for the purpose by the colored residents, since Cisco was arrested and refused to pay a fine.

A meeting of the taxpayers of the district is to be called by the Board of Education to decide whether the colored school shall continue to be maintained. If the vote is in the affirmative, the board will fight the case until a decision is reached. In the meantime the board will enforce the law, and other negroes who do not send their children to the colored school are to be arrested as fast as the cases against them can be prepared. There are forty or fifty of them, but it is said they will send their children to the colored school until White's case is settled.

BURGLAR ALARMS IN A PARSONAGE.

Jersey City Thief Starts Three of Them Going, but Escapes.

JERSEY CITY, April 9.—The Rev. John T. Kommers, pastor of the Lafayette Reformed Church, who lives at 237 Pacific Avenue, had an exciting experience with a burglar at 2 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Kommers has his house well provided with burglar alarms. The burglar succeeded in getting through the kitchen window without springing the alarm, but when he opened the door leading to the dining room, he set the machinery in motion. The noise awoke Mr. Kommers and caused the burglar to retreat.

In the darkness he made a mistake, and instead of returning to the kitchen, he opened the door leading to the cellar. That started a second alarm, and a third one was set going by the burglar falling down the cellar stairs.

Mr. Kommers secured a revolver. He heard the burglar fall down stairs and reached the cellar in time to see him escaping through the cellar window, but was too excited to thing of using his revolver. When he reached the yard the burglar had scaled the fence and made his escape.

GOV. GRIGGS'S HARTFORD TRIP.

Guest of the McKinley Club and a Speaker at Its Banquet.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9.—Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey, accompanied by Col. Sheffield Phelps and Col. William Barbour of his staff, arrived here at noon to-day. They were met at the station by John Allison Porter, whose guests the visitors were during their stay in this city; Gen. Alexander Harbison, President of the McKinley Club, and other friends.

Luncheon was served at Mr. Porter's house to a party of about twenty invited guests. Adjt. Gen. Graham and other members of Gov. Coffin's staff waited upon Gov. Griggs at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and invited him to the Capitol, where he and his friends were cordially greeted by Gov. Coffin and the members of his staff.

Afterward the two Governors, with personal friends, were driven around the city. Gov. Griggs was the principal speaker at the McKinley Club banquet at the Allyn House this evening, previous to which he and Gov. Coffin held a reception.

New Members Union League Club.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was elected an honorary member of the Union League Club last night, and the following were elected resident members: Augustus B. Colt, Charles L. Wetherbee, Myron T. Herrick, Charles W. Ide, Henry H. Adams, Jr., Walter F. Chappell, William H. Woolverton, William H. Jackson, A. Barton Hepburn, Thomas F. Rowland, Jr., John Hudson Hall, Sumner Ballard, Walter H. Underwood, Hempstead Washburne, W. B. T. Keyser, S. Theodore Hodgman, Charles B. Rowland, George Rowland, Bertram H. Borden, Pliny Fisk, William Henry Carpenter, Paul D. Cravath, John R. Stanton, James H. Reed, Irving T. Bush, William Arthur McKewan, Richard H. Eggleston, James Reuben Doudge, John A. Sleicher, and Ramon De Murias.

Priest Injured While Racing.

BAYPORT, L. I., April 9.—Father Charles Curtin of the East Patchogue Catholic Church lies unconscious to-night at the house of L. J. Snedicor here, as the result of an accident while racing horses with several other men through the main street of Bayport. His wagon struck a big brewery wagon. The driver of the brewery wagon was thrown to the ground and was picked up unconscious, but soon regained consciousness. He has several bones broken. Father Curtin was more severely injured. His head was severely cut, and his body badly bruised. It is feared he is also injured internally.

'TIS ONLY A CRUEL HOAX

SO PLATT MEN SAY OF A STORY ABOUT SENATOR QUAY.

Mr. Platt Takes the Trouble to Telegraph from Florida that There Is No Truth in the Statement that the Pennsylvania Man Will Support McKinley—Mr. Clarkson Hears from Senator Quay, and Also Hastens to Deny.

Some unkind persons who have no regard whatever for the feelings of Thomas C. Platt or Joseph H. Manley or James S. Clarkson or Senator Quay or any others of the anti-McKinley men have been circulating a story from various sections of the country to the effect that Senator Quay will be found on the McKinley side of the contest when the proper time comes.

The strong men who have combined to defeat Major McKinley in St. Louis are very much disturbed over this story, which they want to have labeled as a cruel hoax.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay recently journeyed down to Florida together. They heard of this story about Mr. Quay soon after their arrival. They counseled together, and, as a result, their nerves were very much unstrung and they felt that something must be done. So they did something yesterday.

Mr. Platt, nerved to action by the audacity of the statement that Senator Quay was going to leave him in the lurch, sent the following telegram from Jacksonville yesterday to Charles W. Hackett at the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

The Quay story is a malicious lie.
T. C. PLATT.

Senator Quay sent a telegram to James S. Clarkson, who is also at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Mr. Clarkson said:

"Upon information received to-day from Florida, I am in a position to say that there is no truth whatever in this story about Senator Quay."

It has been suggested that the Morton boomers at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel put the following sign on their door:

PLEASE DON'T TEASE US.

There was talk about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to the effect that Garrett A. Hobart of New-Jersey might have second place on the Republican National ticket, and that it might read either McKinley and Hobart or Allison and Hobart.

M'KINLEY DELEGATES.

Congressional Conventions Favor the Ohio Candidate.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 9.—The Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District instructed its delegates to the St. Louis convention to vote for McKinley first, last, and all the time.

CANTON, Mo., April 9.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the First District passed resolutions favoring "honest money of gold, silver, and paper," and instructed its delegates to St. Louis to vote for McKinley as long as there shall be a chance for his nomination.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 9.—The Third Congressional District Republican Convention to-day chose P. Frank Applegate of Monmouth County and John W. Herbert of Middlesex County delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis, and Charles Reed and Charles Place of Somerset County alternates. A resolution indorsing McKinley and Hobart was laid on the table temporarily, and its author forgot to call it up for action later on. The sentiment of the convention was favorable to McKinley.

WILL STAY TILL THE END.

Quay Says He Will Not Withdraw from the Presidential Race.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Quay, through his son, Richard Quay, this morning made an emphatic denial of the published statement that he intended to withdraw from the contest for the Republican nomination.

A message was received this morning from Richard Quay, dated at Pittsburg, in which two prominent Senators, one a receptive and the other an active candidate, were told that Mr. Quay, just before he left for Florida, had stated that he in no circumstances would withdraw from the contest for the Republican nomination.

The dispatch said that when the convention at St. Louis should adjourn the Quay flag still would be flying, whether he should have met defeat or won victory.

Illinois Prohibitionists.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Governor—Hale Johnson, Newton; Lieutenant Governor—E. A. Windell, Fairbury; Secretary of State—Alonzo E. Wilson, Chicago; Auditor—Arthur J. Bassett, Chicago; Treasurer—E. K. Hays, Galva; Attorney General—Robert H. Patton, Springfield. C. M. Whipple and Oliver W. Stewart were chosen as members of the National Committee. A resolution was adopted which requests that Congress prohibit the manufacture of liquor in the United States, and also prohibit the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia, all Territories, and all military posts.

KILLED FEEDING HER PIGEONS.

A Ladder Slipped and Augusta Karasch Was Strangled.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 9.—Augusta Karasch, eleven years old, whose parents live on Penham Avenue, Secaucus, was strangled to death yesterday.

Her parents went away in the afternoon, leaving the child alone. When they returned they found her dead.

She had gone to the loft above the barn to feed pet pigeons that were given to her Christmas. To reach the loft she was obliged to climb a ladder and pass through a trap door.

As she started to descend, the ladder slipped and fell. At the same time, it is supposed, the trap door fell. She was caught by the neck and choked to death.

No Truth in the Sensational Story.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., April 9.—The sensational story sent out on Tuesday evening by The Associated Press about the burning and blowing up of a schoolhouse in Curtin Township, near here, by opposing factions of patrons, who then engaged in a pitched battle with axes, was wholly a "fake," based on the simple fact that the house in question was destroyed by fire, but not a person was known to have been within a mile of the building at the time, and the origin of the fire was probably accidental. The citizens of that locality are greatly incensed that such a report should have been sent out.

Pastor's Resignation Demanded.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., April 9.—It has just become known to the congregation of the Reformed Church that the recent resignation of the Rev. Ernest Gutweiler was not voluntary, but was demanded by the Consistory, without the members being consulted. There is indignation among the friends of the pastor, and the North Classis of Long Island, the appellate organization of the Reformed Society, has refused to approve of the resignation. Pastor Gutweiler is blind. He has been pastor of the church here since 1885.

Got Enough of It in a Week.

VICTOR, Col., April 9.—After a trial of a week, The Victor (Col.) Record has abandoned the service of The Chicago Associated Press, and resumed taking the report of The United Press. The experiment easily demonstrated the superiority of the latter service.

SITE FOR NEW EAST SIDE PARK.

Location Selected—Hudson River Road May Lose Depot on West Side.

The Board of Street Opening resumed yesterday its consideration of sites for the small parks authorized on the lower east and west sides of the city.

For the East Side Park A. C. Kimber, the minority member of the commission appointed to select a site east of the Bowery and south of Houston Street, reported in favor of a spot to be bounded by Clinton, Suffolk, Rivington, and Stanton Streets.

The Rev. John B. Devins, for the majority of the committee, wants the plot bounded by Sheriff, Willett, Stanton, and Houston Streets. Former Assemblyman Louis H. Bold wanted the Clinton Street site, but as a second choice named the block bounded by Avenue C, Houston, and Second Streets, fronting the river.

Lawyer Max Moses favored the Clinton Street site, too, but after a lengthy discussion, it was decided to take two blocks, bounded by Houston, Sheriff, Pitt, and Stanton Streets, keeping Willett Street open through the centre of the two blocks. The two blocks are assessed at $746,000. The commission has $3,000,000 with which to purchase sites, and it will probably lay out another park in the same section.

The question as to the location of the west side park was not decided on finally, but the general feeling is that the block bounded by Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues, now occupied as a depot by the Hudson River Railroad Company, will be selected if the law will permit it.

The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to whether the block could be taken.

SUIT TO ENJOIN BROOKLYN'S MAYOR

Wholesale Violations of the Civil Service Law Are Charged.

ALBANY, April 9.—Preparations have been made for a suit in the Supreme Court against Mayor Wurster, Controller George W. Palmer, City Auditor John R. Sutton, City Clerk Joseph Benjamin, and City Treasurer Hubert D. Taylor of Brooklyn, for alleged wholesale violation of the civil service rules in making appointments in the various city departments. A copy of the complaint has been received in this city and submitted to some who are interested in civil service enforcement.

The plaintiffs in the case are Simeon B. Chittenden, William G. Low, James McKeen, John Kelley, Edward N. Bassett, and Stephen P. Sturges. J. Warren Greene of 3 Broad Street, New-York City, is their attorney.

The complaint charges that about sixty officers who are named have been appointed in violation of the civil service regulation, which requires a competitive examination to ascertain merit and fitness for the place. Accordingly, an attempt is to be made to enjoin the officials who have charge of the payment of salaries and wages from paying these men until the case shall be determined in the court. All the appointments have been made since Dec. 31, 1894.

In the complaint it is stated that the trial is desired in Kings County. A considerable number of the officials named, it is said, were appointed during Mayor Schieren's administration.

PLANNED THEIR FATHER'S MURDER

Lamborn's Children Arranged for the Slaughter by the Daughter's Lover.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 9.—Young Charles Lamborn and Annie Lamborn, his sister, who are in jail here, charged with complicity in the murder of their father, have confessed to having actively assisted Thomas Davenport, the lover of the girl, and the friend of the brother, in the commission of the crime. Lamborn was murdered at his ranch in Fall Leaf Township, this county, the night of Feb. 10.

According to the confession, Lamborn and his sister left home to attend a dance. Near their home they met Davenport, and it was agreed that the aged father, who had forbidden Davenport to visit his daughter, and who, though wealthy, was commonly accused of making his two children slaves to the drudgery of farm life, should be killed.

Davenport then went direct to the house, crept in through a rear door, and, with one blow of an axe, killed Lamborn as he sat in a chair by the fireside. The two men then burned Lamborn's will, by which he had disposed of an estate valued at over $50,000. After this they joined the girl, and the three went to the dance, where they seemed to enjoy themselves. After the dance they all returned to the house, and slept there. In the morning they spread the news of Lamborn's murder.

IN WASHINGTON FOR HIS HEALTH.

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney's Visit to the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney has come to Washington for his health. He says that he was ill in New-York with an irritating bronchial cold, and that he believed that a change of air might enable him to get rid of it.

He was met on his arrival last night by Secretary Lamont, and as his cough so constantly interrupted attempts at conversation that it was uncomfortable for him to talk he declined visitors. This morning he accepted Secretary Lamont's offer of horses and a carriage, and went off with the hope of seeing once more the house at Grasslands which he once occupied. He was also to visit the Country Club. He did not return to luncheon, and it was assumed that he was employing himself agreeably out in the suburbs.

He has not yet called upon the President, but expects to do so when he is feeling more comfortable. He has not seen any politicians, and does not expect to meet any.

West Point Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Appointments to cadetships at the United States Military Academy have been secured by Jacob Joseph, New-York City, (Ninth District,) with E. J. Treacy, New-York City, as alternate; Harvey Stovall, Athens, (Eighth District,) Ga.; Gordon Chason, Iron City, (Second District,) Ga., with Russell Fleming, Bainbridge, as alternate; John P. Sullivan, New-Orleans, (Second District,) La., with Gordon Robinson, New-Orleans, as alternate; Forney G. Lane, Keosauqua, (First District,) Iowa; Joseph F. Jones, Greenville, (Third District,) Texas, with Henry M. Rollins, Merit, as alternate, and Charles L. Flitean, Idaho Springs, (Second District,) Col.

Remarried the Husband She Lost.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., April 9.—Mrs. C. C. Maher, formerly Miss Ellen Bancroft, was married this afternoon to Buel Seymour of Fitzgerald, Ga. Miss Bancroft first married Buel Seymour in Granville, Mass., in 1865. After living twelve years together in the West, having no children, they accidentally became separated. Mrs. Seymour believed her husband dead, and came East and married C. C. Maher. Mr. Maher eloped in 1893 with a waitress, and Mrs. Maher secured a divorce. She recently learned that her former husband was living in Georgia, and correspondence followed, resulting in the remarriage here to-day.

White Caps Maltreat a Young Girl.

WINSTON, N. C., April 9.—News was received here this evening that Whitecaps recently visited the home of Martha Lowry, a sixteen-year-old white girl in Mount Airy, and, after beating her unmercifully, covered her with tar. They also abused the girl's grandmother, with whom she lived. Mart Griffith and D. M. Hodges, among those charged with the crime, have been bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Naval Cadet Dies Suddenly.

ANNAPOLIS, Ind., April 9.—Naval Cadet H. A. Purse of Georgia died at the Naval Academy to-night of congestion of the lungs. He had been ill only since yesterday. He was seventeen years old, and entered the academy in 1894.

HILLIARD IS MADE DEPUTY

PLATT LEADER TO HAVE CHARGE OF EXCISE MATTERS.

Leader O'Grady's Brother Gets the Buffalo Plum—The Brooklyn Appointment to be Made To-day—The Organization Leaders in Erie County and Controller Roberts Snubbed by Commissioner Lyman—Roberts Retaliates.

ALBANY, April 9.—Commissioner of Excise Lyman to-day appointed George Hilliard to be his deputy for New-York City and Daniel O'Grady for Buffalo.

Mr. Hilliard is the choice of the Platt-Lauterbach organization, and Mr. Lauterbach was here this morning to see to it that his man was put into the four-thousand-dollar place.

There is trouble in Erie County over the selection of Mr. O'Grady. He is a brother of Assembly leader James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester. Until recently he was the proprietor of a grocery store at Bailey Avenue and Broadway, Buffalo, and the sale of liquor is said to have been a part of the business of his firm. His selection for this post, which pays $2,000, is a "turn down" for Controller Roberts, State Committeeman John R. Hazel, John N. Scatcherd, Senators Siebert, and George A. Davis, who had recommended Samuel Caldwell for the place.

Senator Lamy, who alone of the Erie County Senators, voted for the Raines bill, indorsed O'Grady. So did Leader O'Grady, and yesterday six of the Republican Assemblymen from Erie were induced to help turn down the organization. Possibly they have put themselves so into the good graces of the Republican leader, by supporting his brother that appropriation bills, in which they are interested will receive favorable consideration.

It would not be fair to accuse any one of trading, but some Buffalo men are so warm over the appointment that they call attention to this phase of the situation.

George W. Aldridge, the boss of the canal patronage, recommended O'Grady, and some say that alone would have been enough. Some Erie County men are here, and they say that the air is blue in Erie County to-night.

When Controller Roberts heard of the appointment of Mr. O'Grady he took a serious view of his own turning down. He retaliated. Since Mr. Lyman began organizing his liquor-tax bureau the Controller has been helping in the work, loaning four of the employes of his office to assist Mr. Lyman. They were clerks who were helping prepare blanks and conducting the routine of the office.

When Mr. Roberts's man failed to secure the Deputyship Mr. Roberts suddenly found that he had use for these four clerks, and he promptly withdrew them from Mr. Lyman's office.

Brooklyn politicians are in a ferment over the three-thousand-dollar Deputyship which is coming to that city, and Commissioner Lyman has found so much of a fight in progress there that he has decided to wait a day before making any choice. Jacob Brenner is said to be the choice of Mayor Wurster, and John M. Ward the favorite of Jacob Worth. Interest attaches to this fight because Brenner is said to be one of the McKinley men who helped make the demonstration in the State Convention two weeks ago.

Ex-District Attorney Smith of Oswego has been summoned to Albany by Commissioner Lyman and added to the law department staff of the Excise Department.

George Hilliard is a member of the Republican State Committee and the Platt leader in the Sixteenth Assembly District. He is fifty-three years old, and has lived on the east side. The political advantages of the Deputyship doubtless are far more attractive to him than the financial emoluments, for he is reported to have amassed a comfortable fortune from his business as shoe manufacturer, wholesale coal dealer, and stevedore. He resides on Fifth Avenue. He will practically have control of excise matters in this city, and will have the appointment of a large number of clerks and special agents. To a good machine man like Mr. Hilliard these are considerations not to be overlooked in deciding whether to accept such an appointment.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

The Modern Method of Capital Punishment Adopted by Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 9.—By the action of the House to-day in passing the Jones Senate bill, Ohio adopts the electric method of execution.

The law will not go into effect until July 1, and continues the gallows method of execution for all persons upon whom the sentence of death already has been pronounced.

Four condemned men now in the annex of the State prison therefore will be hanged. Charles Morris, who has been found guilty of murder in the first degree at Washington Court House, and is awaiting sentence, probably will be the first victim of the electric chair in this State.

THE WHITE HOUSE DISINFECTED.

Esther Cleveland and Mr. Thurber's Children Doing Well.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President has decided not to postpone to-morrow's regular Cabinet meeting. The White House has been thoroughly disinfected, and it is believed that no further danger exists.

Esther Cleveland is still doing well at Woodley, and Mr. Thurber's children are also improving.

The President and Mr. Thurber will continue to keep bachelor's hall at the White House until the Thurber children have thoroughly recovered, when the private secretary will return to his home.

Octogenarian Dies While Racing.

MOUNT KISCO, April 9.—John Lewis Mountain, eighty years old, died suddenly this afternoon while racing with Winthrop Cowdin. Both were driving good horses, and the race became exciting, and Mr. Mountain developed heart disease. The body was seen swaying in the carriage as it passed through the village, and the horse was stopped.

A Texas Triple Crime.

BRENHAM, Texas, April 9.—John Brooke shot and killed his daughter, Mollie, and also shot her sweetheart, A. C. Worrels, at 2:10 o'clock this morning as they were about to board a train for Bryan. He then went to a quarry near Millicane, sat on a box of dynamite, touched a match to it, and was blown to pieces.

Two Dead in a Burning Room.

SALEM, Mass., April 9.—James F. Flynn and Miss Josephine Manning were found dead this morning in the latter's room, at 122 Boston Street. Both had been shot, and a bed in the room was on fire. It is believed that Flynn killed the woman and himself. Miss Manning's family lives in Topsfield, Mass. Flynn was a widower.

Capt. Leary's Estate.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 9.—The will of Capt. P. Leary, for many years in command of the Fort Lee ferryboats, has been probated by Surrogate Harring. The estate is valued at $400,000. It is divided equally between his two daughters.

Impaled on an Iron Picket.

An unevenly balanced showcase, on which Henry Schneider was cleaning a window yesterday in Louis Seiz's flower store at 52 Bleecker Street, slipped, and Schneider fell on an iron railing. One of the pickets entered his abdomen and he will probably die in St. Vincent's Hospital.

A PERMANENT PEACE TRIBUNAL.

For Efforts at Its Establishment, the Pope's Gratefulness.

LONDON, April 9.—The Pope, through Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has addressed to The Chronicle a letter, of which the following is a translation:

"Among the most precious gifts the Divine Redeemer bestowed upon the world was that of peace, and no better desire can exist than that peace should reign on earth. Justly, therefore, the Sovereign Pontiff, as Vicar of the Eternal Prince of Peace, desires and co-operates with every effort toward the maintenance of concord and a union of hearts among the nations.

"On this account his Holiness, being informed by me of the earnestness with which you are promoting the institution of a permanent tribunal for the purpose of deciding international controversies and safeguarding the peoples from the perils of war, cannot but show his satisfaction and express the wish that God will happily crown your praiseworthy efforts with success."

IMITATOR OF SUICIDE FRIENDS.

Henry Sanford Fitch Kills Himself in His Son's Home in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Henry Sanford Fitch, a well-to-do real estate owner of Washington, committed suicide at noon today by shooting himself in the head with a revolver at the residence of his son, in Massachusetts Avenue. It is believed that the suicide of two of his friends recently affected his mind.

Mr. Fitch was a warm friend of Robert Gittings, who committed suicide a short time ago. Mr. Gittings lived in one of Mr. Fitch's houses, 102 Massachusetts Avenue Northeast. Mr. Fitch was also a friend of ex-Congressman M. D. Harter of Ohio, who took his life recently.

Two of Mr. Fitch's brothers are in California. One of them, George K., is one of the proprietors of The San Francisco Call and Bulletin. He also has another brother in Ohio, and sisters in Medina, Ohio; Asheville, N. C., and Kansas. He was a widower, with two sons, one of whom is in the Pension Office here, with whom he lived, and the other is in Louisville.

FARMERS USE POTATOES FOR FUEL.

Cheaper than Coal in Some Parts of New-York.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., April 9.—Potatoes are so cheap that farmers are throwing them away. One man is burning them in his stove, and says they make a very hot and steady fire. At some auctions of farm property held lately tubers sold at 2½ cents a bushel, and in many instances no bids could be secured.

PENN YAN, N. Y., April 9.—A farmer of Italy Hill is disposing of his potato crop in a novel way. He begins by having a good bed of coals in the firebox of his coal stove, and then fills the feeder with potatoes, which as they descend into the fire pot, become kiln-dried, and, it is claimed, throw out an excellent heat. Potatoes are worth about $2 per ton and coal $5.

IN DANGER ON THE ICEFIELDS.

Many Men Caught in a Snowstorm off the Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 9.—The eastern coast of the island is again blockaded with ice, upon which there are hundreds of seals. A large number of men along the coast ventured upon the ice to-day, going out several miles from the different settlements which dot the coast. A severe snowstorm sprang up in the afternoon, rendering their progress toward the land impossible, and it is feared that many of them will go adrift.

It is difficult to ascertain the number endangered, owing to the scattered condition of the villages, but if the men are out tonight it is feared that many will perish from exposure. While the storm continues it is impossible to take any steps to rescue them.

ASKED TO TURN ON THE CURRENT.

Gov. Morton Invited to Officiate at the Electrical Exposition.

ALBANY, April 9.—Frank W. Hawley was here to-day and extended to Gov. Morton an invitation to officiate at the opening of the National Exposition of Electrical Appliances, to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New-York City, May 5.

The Governor's part in the event will be the turning on of a current of electricity generated at the Falls of Niagara, and transmitted 462 miles over one of the commercial mains of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The new Tesla system of long-distance transmission will be employed.

COREA IS TO BE INDEPENDENT.

Neither Japan Nor Russia Wishes to Control the Kingdom.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—Through his interpreter, Field Marshal Yamagata of Japan said this morning that both Japan and Russia are anxious to see Corea an independent country, and that neither country expects to control it.

There is no danger of a conflict between them. Japan is at peace with every country on the face of the globe. The recent increase of the Japanese Army from twenty-eight regiments to fifty-two regiments was contemplated long ago, and has no significance.

Fatal Ending of a Fast Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—During a squall on the bay this morning the British ship Blairmore was capsized, and six of her crew drowned. Nine of the crew were rescued. The Captain, John Crow, swam to the small boat lying astern, and pulled himself to the landing. The Blairmore arrived from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of coal about a week ago, making the voyage in fifty-six days, the fastest on record.

Troops to be Transferred.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—With the approval of the Secretary of War the Major and two troops of the Seventh Cavalry, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be transferred to the Department of the Colorado. One of the troops will be sent to Fort Huachuca and the other to Fort Grant, both in Arizona.

Gen. Craighill Gen. Casey's Successor.

The Board of Dock Commissioners met yesterday and appointed Brig. Gen. William P. Craighill of the United States Army, Chairman of its recently constituted Board of Consulting Engineers. The post was made vacant by the death of Gen. Thomas L. Casey.

Drill of the Park Police.

The first outdoor drill of the Park police took place on the Mall in Central Park yesterday. Two hundred and twenty men participated in the evolutions.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Walter, seven years old; Lorenzo, five years old, and Grace, three years old, children of Thomas Hadd, and Celia, four years old, Harry, eight years old, and Arthur, seven years old, children of George Stevens of Linwood, Mich., ate wild parsnip roots while playing in the woods. Lorenzo Hadd and Celia Stevens died in a few hours, and the other children are in a critical condition.

—The North German Lloyd steamship Crefeld, which arrived in Baltimore yesterday from Bremen, is detained at quarantine with the yellow flag at her masthead. A case of malignant smallpox was discovered among her passengers March 31. The passengers have been vaccinated, and the ship will be detained five days.

—Mrs. James Crookston of Wallkill, N. Y., drove to Walden, N. Y., Wednesday to have the photograph taken of her three-months-old baby. When she arrived at the photograph gallery she found that the baby had been strangled or smothered to death.

—The National India Rubber Works, at Bristol, R. I., will start up next week, after a shut-down of nearly two months, giving employment to 1,000 hands.

AIRING THEIR TROUBLES

ROOSEVELT AND PARKER TALK TO THE LEGISLATORS AT ALBANY.

**The President

GET

The best when you buy your Spring Medicine. Be guided by the experience of thousands of people who voluntarily testify that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

for that reason it had come before the Legislature. They had had those powers for some months not long ago, and it had been very satisfactory.

At the hearing before the Senate committee the proceedings were enlivened by a passage at arms between Commissioner Roosevelt and Senator Grady. Commissioner Roosevelt was talking of transfers by the old board for political ends. Mr. Grady remarked:

But your board transferred policemen so that they could not vote. You, Mr. Roosevelt, however, voted before you went to your duties.

Mr. Roosevelt—But Judge, Judge Lawrence, a Tammany Hall Judge—

Senator Grady—Don't call Judge Lawrence a Tammany Hall Judge. He is a jurist. You should not bring him into politics.

Mr. Roosevelt—Do you consider it a term of opprobrium?

Senator Grady—No. But you used the words as a term of opprobrium.

Mr. Roosevelt—Not so. I merely used the words as descriptive. I wanted to point out that the Judge stated that our system of using policemen on election day was the best ever devised.

Senator Grady—Nevertheless, the fact remains that you voted first, then attended to your police duties afterward. The policemen were not treated so.

Mr. Roosevelt—That is not a fact. There is not a scintilla of justification for that assertion.

Senator Grady—Yes there is.

The Commissioner then continued with his argument. During the hearing Edward Lauterbach of New-York was in and out of the room, and when Commissioner Parker was speaking Mr. Lauterbach, Senator Ellsworth, and Commissioner Roosevelt talked a long while in the corridor.

The rumor gained credence about the Senate to-night that in the Senate Cities Committee Republican opposition had developed to the bill. Senator Stranahan said the committee had not decided on the bill because of the absence of several of the members. The Senator admitted that there was opposition by Republican Senators to the bill in committee. The members of the committee generally were reticent concerning the discussion in executive session, yet one of the Republican Senators said that he expected the bill would be reported favorably.

Bills Passed by the House.

ALBANY, April 9.—The House has passed Senate bills for a park at One Hundred and Ninety-second Street; for indexing Kings County records; for the improvement of Riverside Park.

Those bills were passed authorizing the adoption of civil service rules in the New-York Fire Department; to establish Rose Hill Place, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York; compelling telegraph companies to deliver messages within corporate limits of any city or village without extra charge; requiring Justices to sentence convicted women to Auburn Prison when the term of imprisonment is over a year; establishing a pension fund for Brooklyn firemen, and for a bridge at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Senate has passed Senate bills: Abolishing the labor system of highway taxation in thirty-two counties; prohibiting the removal of the attorney and medical officers of the New-York Fire Department, except for cause; requiring safety rails on scaffolding in New-York City; authorizing the sale of ale and beer at the Bath Soldiers and Sailors' Home; for an additional night clerk to the New-York Board of Coroners; levying a tax of $20,000 on Richmond County to pay arrears of taxes, and the House bill authorizing six months' imprisonment for drunkenness in New-York City.

Notes of the Capitol.

—The Murphy bill dividing the tax on foreign insurance companies has been amended by the House to provide that volunteer firemen shall receive 45 per cent., active firemen 45 per cent., and the Hudson Firemen's Home 10 per cent.

—Gov. Morton has nominated Jeannette R. Hawkins of Malone; Cyrus Strong, Jr., of Binghamton; William H. Cuddeback of Buffalo, and James H. Loomis of Attica to be managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

—A resolution by Mr. Forrester for an investigation, by five Assemblymen, of the affairs of the Tenth and Twenty-third Ferry Company is in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee.

—Gov. Morton has signed the bill appropriating for a park lands bounded by One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Cromwell Avenue, the Harlem River, and Jerome Avenue.

—Senator Cantor has introduced a bill allowing veterans of the late war to serve as laborers in the New-York City Street Cleaning Department until physically disabled.

—A delegation of Buffalonians called on Gov. Morton yesterday and urged the appointment of Hiram P. Hopkins of Buffalo as Agricultural Commissioner.

—Senator Ford has introduced a bill for a $15,000 monument on Battle Hill, Greenwood, to the memory of the First Regiment of Volunteers in the Mexican War.

—The House bill for a commission to report a plan for the improvement of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, has been advanced to third reading in the Senate.

—Gov. Morton has signed the bill authorizing Brooklyn to issue $20,000 in tax certificates to carry out the law for the teaching of narcotic effects.

—Senator Ford has introduced a bill requiring New-York City plumbers to register annually, during March, with the Department of Buildings.

—The Senate has advanced to third reading the Brush bill requiring Brooklyn to appropriate $10,000 for the local Civil Service Commission.

—The Brush bill, prohibiting the refilling of cans, kegs, &c., by others than the owners, has been advanced to third reading in the Senate.

—The nomination of J. Monroe Shoemaker of Elmira to be Trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Homes at Bath has been confirmed.

—The House bill requiring an additional conductor on Brooklyn Bridge trains has been reported favorably to the Senate.

—The bill placing Lloyd's under the supervision of the Insurance Department will be reported adversely to the Senate.

—The Austin-Page amendments to the State racing law have been advanced to the third reading in the Senate.

—The State Board of Charities, by resolution, urges the Legislature to provide suitable physical labor for convicts.

—The House has passed the St. John's Park bill over Mayor Strong's veto, and it has gone to the Governor.

—Gov. Morton has signed the bill directing that the State flag shall be of buff, charged with the State arms.

—The Robbins amendments to the compulsory education law will be reported favorably to the Senate.

—The bill fixing rates for electric lighting in Brooklyn will be reported favorably to the Senate.

—Gov. Morton will give no hearings on the bicycle baggage bill, but will examine briefs.

—A bill to allow court criers traveling expenses has been introduced in the House.

The Arbor Day Manual Prepared.

ALBANY, April 9.—Superintendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction has prepared for distribution the Arbor Day manual, which invites school authorities and teachers to see that Arbor Day, on May 13, receives a proper observance. He asks that the 200,000 trees already planted by the school children on previous Arbor Days shall receive large additions this year, and suggests many programmes for the proper observance of the day in the schools. He suggests that each child should commit to memory some sentiment appropriate to Arbor Day. It is also announced that May 4 will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Mann, who did more to arouse public interest in the purposes of the Arbor Day observances than any other person. The Superintendent suggests appropriate exercises that day in the schools of the State.

Mrs. Costello Demands Damages.

OLEAN, N. Y., April 9.—Mrs. Sarah Costello, wife of Millionaire J. H. Costello of Buffalo, who was arrested Tuesday on a charge of intending to defraud Landlord Sartwell of the Olean House out of a board bill amounting to $250, did not appear in Police Court this morning for trial, the complaint having been withdrawn. Mrs. Costello this afternoon, through her attorney, served a Supreme Court summons on Landlord Sartwell to answer a suit for $20,000 damages for false imprisonment. Mrs. Costello alleges that the charge brought against her is part of a plan to discredit her in order to assist her husband in obtaining the divorce which he is seeking to procure.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the first week of April were $548,814; for the same period of 1895, $499,472; increase, $49,342.

STANDS BY ITS COLORS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN KINGS COUNTY DECLARES ITS POSITION.

Attention Called to the Need of Sound Money—Pride in the National Administration—Republican Party Arraigned for Its Shortcomings—Edward M. Shepard Severely Criticises Mr. Wurster for His Course as Mayor.

The Democratic Party in Kings County met in the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night. There was a fair attendance.

Foster L. Peadbody called the meeting to order, and then read a letter from John A. Taylor declining the election of Chairman.

Edward M. Shepard, in a short speech, nominated Charles J. Patterson for Chairman, and he was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Patterson, in taking the chair, said the present year was to be a most important one, and would be trying to an organization that exulted in its independence, but he said the 10,000 men who had remained steadfast last Fall could not be thrust aside by any power, politically or otherwise, in the City of Brooklyn.

The Democratic Party was in favor of sound money, he said. If this country was to become the power of the world it must have as good money as there was upon the earth. Cheap money was only good for a cheap nation.

Mr. Patterson fired hot shot at Mayor Wurster. He said that the only thing his administration had done so far was to try to beat the civil service law.

"We were prepared for smallness of soul; we were prepared for minimized brains, for we heard the candidate speak in the late campaign," he said.

"Mayor Schieren's administration," he said, "was for the public good; the departments were elevated, but as soon as this administration took office it went down, and now stood for beating the civil service law, discharging Inspectors of Water Meters, and appointing instead detectives of water meters."

The following resolutions were then adopted:

The Democratic Party in Kings County, through its General Committee, conscious of the responsibility which, in view of the importance of the coming elections, rests upon all political organizations, does hereby declare as follows:

First—Its fealty to the principles of the Democratic Party, and to the organization of that party in all efforts to apply such principles to the government of the Nation, State, and municipality.

Second—Its belief in a sound currency, the necessity of the retirement of the greenbacks, and in the wisdom of an unqualified declaration for the gold standard in the coming National Convention.

Third—Its confidence that the Wilson Tariff bill—although it did not give us the full measure of tariff revision—will provide sufficient revenue for an honest and economical administration of the National Government; and that its wise provisions for free wool and other cheap raw materials are enabling our manufacturers successfully to compete in the markets of the world, as evidenced by the fact that during the year 1895 the value of our exports of domestic manufacture was unprecedented. We believe the present law is a vast improvement upon the laws which it repealed, enacted as they were not in the interest of the people at large, but for favored and protected classes, and we deprecate the further agitation of the tariff question during the present unsettled condition of financial and industrial interests.

Fourth—Its pride and satisfaction in the consummate statesmanship which has characterized the present Administration in the management of both foreign and domestic affairs, and especially in its firm determination to maintain the National credit, while the Republican Congress has been wasting its time and disturbing business interests by its unwarranted interference with the functions of the Executive in matters of foreign affairs.

Fifth—That the Republican Party has forfeited all claim to the respect and confidence of American citizens: In National affairs by its failure to attempt to solve and master the problems which confront the country, and by its effort to avoid committal upon the issues upon which depend the present and future prosperity of the Republic; in State affairs by an abject and supine surrender to a single individual, to whom, although holding no position of public trust or responsibility, are committed without reserve the rights, liberties, and industrial interests of the people of our great State, and especially in the enactment of legislation which robs the people of home rule, confiscates their just revenues, and creates at Albany a centralized machine for the control of the liquor business, to be used for corrupt political purposes; in municipal affairs by the total abandonment of non-partisanship, and the delivery of the public offices into the hands of officials who, in disregard of the public interests and in flagrant violation of the civil service law, are using the public revenues in the interest of a political machine.

Sixth—That the Democratic Party should now devote itself to the all important subject of the selection of representatives to sit in the coming Congress and Legislature, who shall be men not only thoroughly imbued with and versed in the Democratic faith, but fit by virtue of high personal character and capabilities to represent the City of Brooklyn.

Seventh—That the Democratic Party in Kings County will firmly and steadfastly in the future, as in the past, devote itself to the maintenance of a high standard of Democratic politics, which shall command the respect and confidence of this community.

In support of the resolutions, Edward M. Shepard said:

These resolutions represent the determination of this body, and of the many thousand citizens of Brooklyn in sympathy with us, to keep steadily and unflinchingly on the course which we marked out for ourselves three years ago. We have exercised, we believe, a wholesome, a powerful, and a practically fruitful influence in the politics of our city. It is a commonplace mind and an ignorant one that supposes that such an influence appears only by votes which are successful in putting men of our own into office. Most great social and political forces act indirectly. We have learned the efficacy of even negative force, and we do not mean to forget what we have learned. Municipal Government in Brooklyn has been better, Democratic politics have been better and are better, even in Willoughby Street, because of the part we have been willing to take. It is clear now—but it is no clearer than it has been since the beginning—that our course cannot be determined by the motive usually dominant in current politics.

There is no man, nor is there any body of men, whom to put in office is our chief political end. We are without patronage, and, for many reasons, I am glad of it; and we shall be without patronage for years to come. Those who are with us are with us for other reasons. If any were once with us for that reason it was high time last Fall that they left us.

The political skies are bright with many signs of hope. The Republican Congress, the Republican Legislature, and now the completely partisan Republican Administration of Brooklyn are falling far short of the promises upon which they secured power. A singular mixture of reckless and corrupt audacity and of puerility seems to be the characteristic of the Republican Party to-day. I don't remember an American Congress, nor do I believe that history records one, which has so promptly and completely invited National contempt as the present Republican Congress.

The Republican Party, if we may judge it by the utterances of its principal candidates for the Presidency and by the proceedings of the two houses of Congress, in which it is all-powerful, is without a policy on the silver question, now our chief financial concern. On the tariff question it is without any policy, except to put the business interests of the country on a two years' gridiron of torture through a premature and dangerous reopening of the tariff controversy, and that, without an assurance or promise as to what changes it proposes in the schedules. From not a single representative Republican statesman does there come one clear, manly word which is specific and intelligible as to what he or his party will do if the power which they now have is made complete by the election of a Republican President in November next. Their idea is that one argument is all-sufficient for their salvation: the times have been hard, and, therefore, there ought to be a change.

Gen. Harrison, coming into office in 1889, found an overflowing Treasury, a steady and large reduction of the public debt the invariable record of the month, the National currency held firmly to a sound gold basis, the best of dollars for every man entitled to a dollar. The Republicans passed the Sherman Silver bill, which three years after its passage brought the country to the eve of really dreadful financial disaster. They reveled in the gross excesses of the McKinley bill. To make the maintenance of a sound currency as difficult as possible, they promptly admitted as States several mountain boroughs, none of them with a population much exceeding that of a single ward of this city; they inaugurated an era of extravagant expenditure; they passed the Pension bill, committing the country for a generation to come to an enormous outlay with no provision of revenue to meet it.

With honest pride, we Democrats may turn to the three grave, patriotic Administration of our Democratic President, whom foes and friends alike now and beyond a doubt rank as the first of American Presidents since the murder at Ford's Theatre thirty-one years ago next Tuesday night.

In our State we are observing a systematic attempt to deprive the cities of the power to govern themselves. No doubt there are good features in the Raines bill, which might properly have been promoted under a system of home rule for the cities. The dominant motive with the Republican politicians has been, however, to create at Albany a central powerful force, the corrupting and tyrannical influence of which upon the politics of the State cannot for a moment be doubted.

In Brooklyn Mayor Wurster, swiftly clothing himself in forgetfulness of his election promises, seems to have pretty completely adjusted himself to the current scheme of Republican politics. We were told last Fall that we ought to support him because he stood for the same things for which we stood.

As soon as Mayor Wurster was safely in power it appeared clearly enough that there was no intention to continue the good features of the Schieren administration. It was pathetic enough to read the compliments paid by Mr. Wurster and Mr. Willis, the new Commissioner of City Works, to Alfred T. White, the retiring Commissioner of City Works. Their joy at his retirement was ill-concealed. It left them free to turn the City Works Department of this city into a sheer partisan machine. Everybody now knows that Mr. Wurster ached to be rid of Mr. White, that he never for a moment intended, if he could, to retain Mr. White at the head of the Department of City Works, for Mr. White, they well knew, would not permit his department to be used for sheer partisan purposes, or connive at a desperate and immoral attack upon the civil service law. It is only the high character and the good judgment of Mr. Burr, the Corporation Counsel, that have preserved Mr. Wurster's administration within mescopio range of adherence to law. I am bound to say that I remember no municipal administration of Brooklyn that, within so short a time after its inauguration, has so largely, I may say so completely, as the present Republican administration of Brooklyn, dissipated the respect and confidence of the independent citizens, who did not see the future as clearly as we did, and whose support made its election possible. If its course continue, it is easy to see that it will go out under as extreme and irrevocable discredit as ever overtook a predecessor of Mr. Wurster. Let us hope that his undoubted intelligence and personal uprightness will, before it is too late, rescue him and the city from that fate.

The changing public sentiment now gives genuine promise that if the Democratic Party shall be true to its own traditional policy; if, without makeshifts and without time-serving, it shall declare itself unqualifiedly in favor of a sound, honest gold dollar, in favor of an honest and thorough trial of the Wilson law, with the hope—and, more, with the belief—that its results shall induce the people to demand still further reductions in oppressive and corrupting taxation; if the Democratic Party shall nominate for President a man who beyond any doubt stands for these things, and stands besides for a prudent, scrupulous, magnanimous, peace-loving, but not war-fearing, temper in our relations with other nations, for honest and efficient executive administration, for a real and sympathetic observance of civil service laws, for the genuine Democracy of Jefferson and Seymour and Tilden, we may well expect to succeed. We shall thus deserve success. And that, surely, is the only course by which we Democrats mean to command success.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

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Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

TRIAL OF THE RAM KATAHDIN.

The Government Board Pleased with Her Performances.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., April 9.—The Government ram Katahdin to-day had a trial over a course of 36 knots in Long Island Sound, but did not develop greater speed than about 14¼ knots at any time, and the average is below that.

She started from this harbor with nearly perfect conditions of weather, light wind, and comparatively smooth water. As soon as the Government Trial Board was on the ship she was ready to leave, and steamed slowly out of the harbor. She got into a faster pace gradually, so that in the first half hour she was making about 7 knots. She had been put in condition for making speed, and showed her grooming as she got into the open sea. She was making 11 knots at 10 o'clock, with her screws turning ninety revolutions per minute, under a pressure of 165 pounds of steam. Her fires were freshened, preparatory to the vessel going on the course.

She began the run at Long Beach Bar Lighthouse, soon striking the 12-knot speed under 140 pounds of steam. She shot away straight as an arrow, leaving a white wake behind and displacing tons of water on either side. From 11 A. M. until 12 noon she ran under forced draught. Her screws were running up to 128 revolutions, and averaged 122. The water washed over her bow as she plunged into the sea. The immense volume of water that boarded her forward forced the plug out of her hawser pipes on the starboard side and flooded the berth deck.

Her second run under forced draught was begun at 2 o'clock, when she developed a speed of 14½ knots, with the steam gauge indicating 155 pounds and the screws turning 130 times to the minute. The counters recording the revolutions then became disabled, and men were stationed to do the counting. The water that boarded her ram found its way into the tight compartment, and had to be pumped out.

Before the work was completed a two-day considerable time was devoted to ascertaining her tactical diameter, or in demonstrating the time consumed in turning in circles with both engines and single line in use, and with single and double screws working.

The Katahdin did not reach port till 8:15 o'clock to-night. The Government board expresses satisfaction with the vessel's work to-day. Separate reports will be made to the Navy Department of the work done Tuesday and to-day, after which the builders will be notified of the results. The Katahdin will remain a few days before proceeding to Brooklyn. While the ram was at the Brooklyn yard this Winter some of her pipes became frozen and weakened, and her bottom is believed to be foul.

NEW-ROCHELLE'S CLOSING DANCE.

Last of the Subscription Season in the Gymnasium Series.

NEW-ROCHELLE, April 9.—The last of this season's subscription dances at the Gymnasium occurred last night. A cotillion was danced after supper. It was led by L. Percy Jones and Mrs. L. E. Van Etten.

The favors for the women were white leghorn hats trimmed with pink, high pink boas, and needle books. The favors for the men were gray and blue steins, big pink shaving balls, pin balls, and Easter chickens.

The gymnasium was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting, flowers, and screens.

The guests were welcomed by the Reception Committee, occupying a pretty draped bower at the west end of the room. Dancing began at 10 o'clock and continued until 3:30.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jennings Cox, Mr. and Mrs. James Dwight Foot, George A. A'bro, Miss Helena Albro, Miss Annie Underhill, Miss Edith Stavey, the Misses Pinckney, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Smith, Mrs. R. C. Fisher, Edward Fisher, Miss Tatum, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Vulte, Miss Fieltz, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pelham, Miss Pelham, Mr. and Mrs. Hazen Morse, Miss Sophy Ross, Miss Edith Cunningham Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. Squires, Miss Helen Loughran, Mr. and Mrs. H. Woodward, Miss Low, Joseph Brown, Miss Katharine Schoonmaker, William Schoonmaker, Arthur Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin, Theodore Hill, Frederick Beecroft, Miss Edith De Camp, Frederick W. Howard, Robert C. Fisher, Miss Cox, Sanford Foot, Miss Emily Jones, Miss Emilie Le Barbier, Mrs. Josephine Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Badgeley, Mr. and Mrs. William Pitt, Mrs. William Mills, Miss Mills, Dr. Ives, Dr. and Mrs. William Neilson, Miss Neilson, Miss Amy Gale, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ketchum, Mr. Mitchell, Burton Hart, and C. Courtland Wright.

Will Veto Compulsory Witness Bill.

JERSEY CITY, April 9.—A letter from Gov. Griggs was received by Chief of Police Murphy to-day, saying that he would not sign Assemblyman Tice's bill providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses at Police Board trials. Gov. Griggs said he was in hearty sympathy with the object of the bill, but he considered the Tice bill an invasion of the Constitutional rights of the citizens. Gov. Griggs said he had prepared an outline of a bill which he thought would meet the requirements of the case, and yet be Constitutional. He said he would submit it to the next Legislature.

Woman Says She Killed Him.

ERIE, Penn., April 9.—John Kurznoski lost his life this afternoon either through an accident or because of an insult offered to Mrs. George Siminoski. The woman says Kurznoski insulted her, and that she resented the insult with a revolver. Another story is that her brother did the shooting. Mrs. Siminoski and her husband and Joseph Donoski are under arrest.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

District.	Politics.	Nominee.
*First Missouri	Republican	C. N. Clark
Third Missouri	Democratic	H. P. Farrelly
*Second Oregon	Republican	W. R. Ellis

*Renominated.

BRIDGE LOSING PATRONS

Continued from Page 1.

ley lines centre at the foot of Hamilton Avenue, and that ferry drains a large section.

The East River ferry traffic has grown to such an extent that it is greater than the combined traffic by the North River ferries. The following table shows with approximate correctness the total number of persons carried last year by the various ferries on the Hudson:

Liberty Street, (Communipaw)	11,000,000
Cortlandt Street to Jersey City	15,000,000
Barclay Street to Hoboken	13,000,000
Chambers Street to Jersey City	11,000,000
Jay Street to Weehawken	2,200,000
Desbrosses Street to Jersey City	8,100,000
Christopher Street to Hoboken	12,000,000
Fourteenth Street to Hoboken	3,000,000
Twenty-third Street to Jersey City	3,700,000
Forty-second Street to Weehawken	2,000,000
Total	81,000,000

A considerable part of the ferry traffic on the North River is tributary to the great railroad trunk lines which centre in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken. Of the suburban railroad traffic of New-Jersey, the largest share is carried by the Jersey Central boats, which ply between Liberty Street and Communipaw.

The ferry to Staten Island carried over 5,600,000 persons last year.

Some of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge, especially President Howell, have become very much concerned about the decline in bridge traffic in January and February of this year. They went down to the river front, and inquired anxiously of the ferry officials as to the causes that were at work.

"We told the bridge folks we didn't know," one of the ferry officials said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "We didn't want to hurt their feelings. We are glad to see our business increase, and we are not disposed to sadden the hearts of the Bridge Trustees by communicating to them our suspicion that the inconvenience of the new bridge terminals, and the tendency of the people to grow weary of bridge jams, are two of the responsible causes."

Every part of Brooklyn is accessible from the ferries. Greenpoint Avenue is the distributing point for the Greenpoint region. Broadway takes care of the people both by elevated and surface cars, and the same is the case at the foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, where both the elevated systems have their terminals. Montague Street is the landing place for all of Brooklyn Heights, and by the new system of trolley transfers the people can go all over Brooklyn for one fare.

Five large systems of surface cars begin at Fulton Ferry, three reach Montague Street and the Atlantic Avenue Ferries, and three centre at Hamilton Ferry. Three systems touch Catharine Ferry, and there is a legion of routes centring at all of the Eastern District ferries, which extend out as far as Newtown, Jamaica, and Astoria.

By a recent extension and combination of the Broklyn surface lines passengers can reach the Coney Island resorts direct by any of the ferries. In fact, the Brooklyn ferries now afford facilities equal to those of the bridge for reaching every part of Brooklyn directly and for one fare, one surface line even going as far as Manhattan Beach, while another goes to Astoria, and others to East New-York and Canarsie.

OPPOSES BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL.

Trustee Henriques Says the Railroad Should Not Be Leased.

Clarence A. Henriques, one of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, yesterday denounced the bill introduced in the Legislature on Wednesday authorizing the Bridge Trustees to lease the railway to the elevated railroad companies.

"In the first place," he said, "I am in favor of any step which will facilitate the public in getting across the bridge without change of cars. But I am opposed to this bill because, in this instance, the cities should not tolerate for a moment the lease of this structure to any private corporations, elevated or otherwise. Second, the rental under this proposed arrangement would be about $360,000 a year. That is the average net earnings for the three years prior to Dec. 1, 1895. These three years were particularly bad years, owing to business depression and for other causes in the shape of improvements on the bridge, making the net earnings even smaller than usual.

"Now, then, they propose to have all the roadbed, all our new cars, our shops, cables, locomotives, our new electric plants, terminals, and, after we have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in improvements they propose to pay us according to our earnings for these three bad years, when we have in sight, that is, in about eight or ten months, annual net earnings of at least $900,000. That would mean a clear profit of $600,000 a year for the elevated companies if this bill should go through, and they would reap the benefit of all our improvements without paying one cent toward them. Can the cities afford to make them this handsome present?

"The worst feature of the bill, to my mind, however, is the clause compelling the cities to construct an extension at Tillary Street, on this side of the river, and of 1,500 feet along Centre Street, New-York, for which the elevated companies propose to pay a rental of 5 per cent. per annum on the total cost of construction."

Chief Engineer C. C. Martin, who has no voice in the matter of making a lease, also opposes the bill and says that the elevated roads could not give the service that the bridge trains do.

The surface railroad companies are preparing a bill to be sent to Albany giving them the right to cross the bridge.

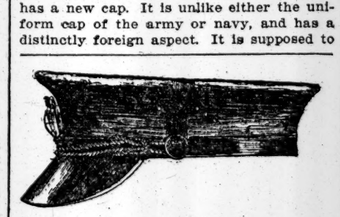
Room for the New East River Bridge.

The Commissioners of the new East River Bridge held a consultation with the Directors of the Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Company yesterday. The Commissioners agreed to provide the ferry company with a suitable storage place for its boats on the New-York side of the river in return for the property owned by the ferry company, near the foot of Delancey Street. A bill will be forwarded to Albany providing for the exchange.

NEW CAP FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

Better Ventilated than the Army or Navy Head Covering.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Marine Corps has a new cap. It is unlike either the uniform cap of the army or navy, and has a distinctly foreign aspect. It is supposed to



New Naval Cap.

possess advantages over the present headgear, such as better protection from the sun and better ventilation.

The crown is bell-shaped, higher in front than at the back. Around its rim and up the side of the cap extends a braid. The cap is fitted with a gold cord or chain, which may be used to keep it in place. The front is adorned with the corps device—a half globe, showing the western hemisphere backed by an anchor and surmounted by an eagle with spread wings, and bearing a scroll with the motto, "Semper Fidelis."

The visor has the angle now adopted by the army and used extensively abroad. It affords ample protection to the eyes from the glare of the sun.

Washington Navy Yard Change.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Herbert is considering the advisability of assigning the duties now devolving upon the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard to the officer who may be detailed as head of the ordinance shops situated in that yard. There is very little done at the Washington yard beyond the work under the ordinance officer. It is rarely that any vessel visits the yard, the channel not being deep enough to admit the passage of ships larger than gunboats. At present the Commandant of the yard is a figurehead. All correspondence between the Navy Department and the ordinance shops must pass through his hands, and the system somewhat interferes with the speedy transaction of the public business. In order to abolish the office of Commandant the yard will be designated a station, and placed in charge of the officer who is head of the ordinance shops.

W. H. Kenney Guilty of Manslaughter.

William H. Kenney, known as "Blind Bill," was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree yesterday by a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The maximum penalty for the crime is twenty years' imprisonment. Kenney was remanded until Monday for sentence. Kenney killed Conrad Barber in Elizabeth Street Christmas night.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE

NO FUSEL OIL

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SPRING WEAKNESS,

purifies the blood, builds up the system, restores the vitality. Beware of all imitations. Sold by all grocers and druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.

DID STRONG INDORSE THE GRAB?

A Bill to Reimburse Removed Police Justices for Expenses of Defense.

ALBANY, April 9.—Largely on the strength of a letter of indorsement sent here by Mayor Strong, a bill which was designed to reimburse certain Commissioners for expenses incurrd in trials and investigations in New-York City has been advanced to almost the completed stage of legislation.

At some stage in the proceedings an amendment has been put to it which changes its nature so that it includes not only Commissioners, but Police Justices and Magistrates.

Under its present provisions the Police Justices who were legislated out of office last year, and two of whom are now Senators—ex-Justice "Tom" Grady and ex-Justice "Barney" Martin—may recover good amounts from the city.

The bill was introduced by Senator Cantor, who was as much surprised as any one when he learned to-day that the Cities Committee in the Assembly had amended it. The letter of Mayor Strong indorsing the original proposition is said to have been represented as an indorsement of the amendment. The original bill was said to have been prepared in the interests of those Police Commissioners who incurred expense in withstanding the Lexow investigation. It provided:

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized to audit and allow, as charges against the city, the reasonable costs, counsel fees and expenses paid or incurred or which shall hereafter be paid or incurred, by any Commissioner who shall have been a successful party in any proceeding to remove him from office, or to review or prohibit any such removal or to obtain possession of his office, or by any Commissioner for the proper presentation and justification of his official conduct before any body or tribunal lawfully investigating the same, and not officially recommending his removal from office.

The amended bill not only provides for the Police Justices who sought to withstand the law of last year, but provides for any action which they may hereafter bring, the entire nature of the legislation being changed, inasmuch as under the amended bill the Justices may take the initial proceedings. The form in which the bill stands on the Assembly calendar is this:

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized to audit and allow, as charges against the city, the reasonable costs, counsel fees and expenses paid or incurred, or which shall hereafter be paid or incurred by and Commissioner, City Magistrate or Police Justice who shall have been a successful party in any proceedings or trial to remove him from office, or who shall bring or defend any action or proceeding in which the question as to his title to office is in any way presented, or involved, or in which it is sought to convict him, or to review or prohibit any such removal or to obtain possession of his office, or by any Commissioner for the proper presentation and justification of his official conduct before any body or tribunal lawfully investigating the same, and not officially recommending his removal from office.

"Did Mayor Strong know of the amendment and indorse it, or did some one make an improper use of his letter?" is a question that is perplexing some of the statesmen here.

The Police Justices who made the fight to retain their places were not sparing in the matter of counsel. The list of Judges included both Tammany men and machine Republicans. Their counsel included ex-Judge Noah Davis and the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

GEN. M'ALPIN IN BROOKLYN.

Reviews the Thirteenth Regiment and Presents Service Medals.

Major Gen. McAlpin last night reviewed the Thirteenth Regiment at its armory in Brooklyn, and presented the State Long and Faithful Service Medals to members of the regiment who have served from ten to twenty years.

Gen. McAlpin was accompanied by Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo, Judge Advocate General Wallace, Gen. W. S. C. Wiley, Col. Archie Rogers, and Major Burbank, United States Army.

Gen. McAlpin presented medals to the following officers and privates:

Twenty Years—Assistant Surgeon Arthur R. Jarrett; Fifteen Years—Quartermaster Charles Werner; Ten Years—Capt. George W. Cowen, First Lieut. Samuel F. Fahnestock, First Lieut. James W. Ashley, Second Lieut. George H. Kemp, Quartermaster Sergt. Val. Werner; Sergt. James B. Bateman, Private James F. Cooper, Private Frank R. De Vigne, and Private H. H. Frary.

Assistant Surgeon Jarrett received a gold medal; Quartermaster Werner a silver medal, and the ten-year men bronze medals.

Gen. McAlpin made a brief speech congratulating Col. Watson on the organization, and the men of the Thirteenth on their splendid appearance and discipline. He said that the State was proud of them.

At the conclusion of the remarks the regiment was dismissed and dancing began.

Among those present were Brig. Gen. McLeer, Col. David E. Austen, Col. Edward Fackner, Col. Alexander C. Smith, Col. Harry Michel, Col. John G. Eddy, Capt. Harry S. Rasquin, Capt. F. T. Leigh, and Major Clayton.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS DINE

Grouped Picture of Portraits Taken During the War Exhibited.

Covers were laid for 100 guests at the Seventh Regiment Veterans' dinner last evening, at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street.

The first view of a grouped picture of members of the regiment was given last evening. Photographs of 153 of the veterans, taken between 1861 and 1865, have been arranged, giving the appearance of having been taken from an original group. The picture includes 23 Generals, 22 Colonels, and 25 Majors, together with Captains, Lieutenants, and privates.

Gen. Egbert Viele, President of the society, presided last evening, and made a short address. He called for toasts from Col. L. L. Langdon, United States Army; Gen. Gilbert H. McKibbon, Gen. Fred Pierson, Gen. John Coyn, Capt. Waldo Sprague, Col. Samuel Truesdell, Capt. H. H. Mott, Major J. J. Comstock, Major George P. Eagan, and Paymaster W. Lee Darling.

Among those present were Capt. Richard H. Greene, Capt. R. L. Salisbury, R. Salcoke, George A. Price, L. W. McPherson, Irwin Tallof, T. P. Paulding, F. Franklin Smith, C. R. Hicock, J. A. McMicken, Capt. R. D. Evans, Capt. Robert Nugent, and Lieut. W. B. Hughes.

May Be Towboat Owners' Combine.

Regarding the report of a towboat owners' combine, Capt. Ferguson, President of the Mutual Towboat Company, said yesterday that while the matter had been discussed by the larger owners of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York, nothing definite had been arrived at, and no plans had been made. "We merely wish to maintain ocean and harbor towing rates," Capt. Ferguson added, "and not to form a trust, as the term is generally understood. The whole question, however, is still in its inception."

HOME FOR FRENCH GIRLS

FORMALLY OPENED YESTERDAY BY ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

Unemployed from La Belle France Now Have a Safe and Comfortable Retreat in West Twenty-fourth Street—Under the Direction of the Fathers of Mercy—An Intelligence Office to be Established—Gift of Miss Catherine Theresa Smith.

Jeanne d'Arc is the Patron Saint. Her picture, framed in red, white, and blue, hung from the ceiling of the parlor of the pleasant little brick house at 251 West Twenty-fourth Street, which is to be a home hereafter for friendless French girls who come to this country.

The Jeanne d'Arc Home, under the direction of the Fathers of Mercy of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, was formally opened yesterday by Archbishop Corrigan in the presence of Canon Dormagen of France, Provincial Saillat of the Order of the Fathers of Mercy, Father Smith and Father Wucher of the same order, Sisters of the church, and a number of invited guests.

A French flag floated gayly from the front of the house all the afternoon, two shields on either side of the front door bore the words "Jeanne d'Arc Home," and inside were masses of red, white, and blue.

A large American flag was draped over the windows, and on either side of the shield bearing an American eagle over Father Wucher's picture on the mantelpiece, were more American flags, with the French tri-colored streamers intertwined. Father Wucher is President of the corporation which is directly responsible for the home and the future care of its material needs.

"Young French girls coming to this country have naturally been directed to us," said Father Wucher, yesterday, at the house of the Fathers of Mercy, "and often it has been an embarrassment for us to know where to place them. They are not familiar with the language, and to find homes for them, both safe and within their means, has been difficult.

"They are looking for positions as femmes de chambre, bonnes d'enfant, and gouvernantes. Many mothers like to obtain French girls for their children. Ladies come here to inquire for girls, and perhaps then we have lost trace for a time of those who would suit them. We had a regular intelligence office here. Sometimes we would be called upon half a dozen times in the day.

"Now, we have this home, which will have an intelligence office connected with it. The girls can secure positions without extra charge. The home

A DISCUSSION ON WOOL

SENATOR MANTLE STARTS A TARIFF DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Statistics Presented by Mr. Mills to Show the Good Effect of the New Tariff upon Manufacturers and Sheepraisers—He Calls Attention of the Calamity Gentlemen on the Other Side to Excellent Condition of the Wool Industry.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There was a little talk about wool in the Senate to-day, started by Mr. Mantle of Montana. Mr. Mantle addressed the Senate in support of a resolution heretofore offered by his colleague, Mr. Carter, to recommit to the Finance Committee the House Tariff bill passed in the early days of the session. He spoke of the "unwarranted aspersions cast by the metropolitan press" on the Senators who favored silver coinage, and defended those Senators and the people of the silver States from the "indiscriminate charges of selfishness and lack of patriotism brought against them."

In the course of his speech he argued against the Dingley bill, declaring that, while it professed to be in the interest of the wool growers, it was really in the interest of the wool manufacturers.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) said that he had a few figures which proved that Mr. Mantle was mistaken in supposing that the wool manufacturers were benefitted by the Wilson tariff bill. The importations of woolen manufactured goods into the United States for the current fiscal year, including January, amounted to over $38,000,000, as against $17,500,000, in the corresponding seven months of last year. On the other hand, many looms in New-England woolen mills were idle, and the mills were running on reduced time. With the passage of the Wilson tariff law a cyclone had struck the woolen industry of New-England. Mr. Hawley added that he did not call to mind a single New-England Senator who had ever moved, or voted, to take the duty off raw wool.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) reminded Mr. Mantle that the State of Oregon had sent to the Senate two Senators, Kansas one Senator, and Texas two Senators, who were all in favor of free wool. These "free-wool" Senators, coming from wool-producing States, "were enough to knock down the New-England delegation, which voted for protection on wool."

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) said that he desired to add a little to the truth of history. It had been intimated by the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) that the woolen manufacturers of the United States had suffered loss by the introduction of cheaper woolen goods and by cheaper wool. Official statistics, however, showed that there had been a much larger introduction of wool into the United States than had ever taken place under any protective tariff; that every pound of that wool had been manufactured by American labor and had found a market.

Statistics further showed that the people of the United States had got their imported woolen goods 50 per cent. cheaper than under the McKinley tariff; that the Government got more revenue from imported woolen goods than under a protective tariff; also that the price of raw wool had not gone down, but was rising. The protective tariff, he said, had never added one solitary cent to the price of domestic wool in the United States.

"The facts still further show," Mr. Hoar interposed, "that wool manufacturers are failing, and also that, if the revenue from woolen goods is increasing, the Treasury is becoming bankrupt."

"No, Sir," Mr. Mills replied, "the wool manufacturers are going nearer to where their raw material is. Woolen manufactures are springing up in some parts of the country and dying in other parts. But nearly 200,000,000 pounds more wool have been brought into the country, and every fibre of it has been manufactured by American labor. It has given employment to nearly 100,000 more workers than under a protective tariff. A protective tariff is a protective humbug, and has been proved so throughout its whole history."

"Is it not a fact," Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) asked, "that since the Wilson bill went into operation there has been a vast decrease in the number of sheep in Texas? And, if so, how does the Senator account for it?"

"I do not believe that there has been," Mr. Mills replied.

"The official records of the Controller of the State of Texas show that there has been an immense decrease in the number of sheep in Texas," Mr. Mitchell remarked.

"The statistics are made by sheep men," was the explanation offered by Mr. Mills. "They are under the delusion that a protective tariff on wool is of some benefit to them. The effect of the agricultural reports made by some of these people is that there has been a reduction in the number of sheep in Texas; but there has been no reduction in the price of wool since the passage of the last tariff act. If there was no reduction in the price of wool, what was the tariff on wool for?"

"A Democratic House of Representatives," Mr. Mitchell suggested, "passed a free-trade bill—so far as wool is concerned—a few years ago, and the election of a Democratic President discounted the whole business."

"Somebody discounted the Republican Party in 1892," Mr. Mills retorted angrily. "Who did that?"

Pearls

In addition to their usual complete stock of precious stones, Messrs. Tiffany & Co. invite attention to their remarkable collection of Pearls. Strands and collars especially notable for evenness, correctly graduated sizes, fine orient and high quality.

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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

A NEW GREATER NEW-YORK BILL.

Mr. Brennan Would Submit the Charter to a Popular Vote.

ALBANY, April 9.—Assemblymar. Brennan has a Greater New-York bill providing for the consolidation of the local governments of the territory within the City and County of New-York, the Counties of Kings and Richmond, and Long Island City, and the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and part of the town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof, and the submission of such bills to the vote of the people, such consolidation to become operative upon the approval by the people of said submitted bills or charter.

A commission similar to that named in the Lexow Greater New-York bill is provided for, to make a final report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1897, with bills to carry out the proposed consolidation.

Mr. Brennan attempted to introduce the bill, but Mr. McKeown objected. Then Mr. Brennan pleaded with his colleague from Kings to withdraw his objection, but Mr. McKeown refused, and the measure was not introduced over the desk.

Mr. Brennan says that he will go before the Cities Committee and ask to have his bill substituted for the Greater New-York bill of H. T. Andrews, introduced a few days ago.

Mr. Brennan says that his bill is unlike the other consolidation bills in that it does not consolidate the territory affected until the charter for the Greater New-York has been accepted by a majority vote of the people. If the charter be not accepted, it is left to the judgment of the next Legislature to act as it desires on the question of consolidation.

The nine citizen members of the commission are to be appointed, three each by the Governor and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. The Lexow bill allows the Governor to name the nine citizen Commissioners.

DECISION OF MAYOR STRONG.

Believed He Disapproved the Bill—He Will Not Talk.

Mayor Strong reached his decision last night on the Greater New-York bill. The bill and the memorandum will be taken to Albany by special messenger, perhaps by Secretary Hedges.

"The decision reached by the Mayor," said Mr. Hedges, "will be made public in Albany, and not in this city, the Mayor being of the opinion that the news should not be given out until the bill is returned to the Governor."

Mayor Strong absolutely refused to talk about his decision. No one was allowed to enter the Mayor's office while the memorandum was in course of preparation.

The general impression about the City Hall and among the Mayor's office holders is that the Mayor has disapproved of the bill. Almost all of the heads of the city departments who were at the Mayor's cabinet meeting Tuesday spoke in opposition to the bill, but declared themselves to be in favor of Greater New-York.

If the Mayor has disapproved of the bill, he has probably said in his memorandum that in so vast an undertaking great caution should be exercised, and that the bill does not allow time enough in which to make all the necessary arrangements for permanent consolidation. It is also said that he suggests certain amendments and alterations in the bill which, if made, would enable him to sign it.

Albert E. Hinschel, Secretary of the Greater New-York Commission, had a final conference with the Mayor on the subject of consolidation yesterday. He handed him a letter of ex-Judge John F. Dillon, author of the works on "Municipal Corporations." It was as follows:

I am of the opinion that in the Greater New-York bill the consolidation provision of Section 1 does not take effect until Jan. 1, 1898. If under the other provisions, a charter for the consolidated corporation shall be adopted prior to Jan. 1, 1898, these provisions would govern. If no such charter shall be adopted before that time, then, in my opinion, Section 2 preserves, for all purposes, the existing local administration and government until such time as the Legislature shall, by the enactment, otherwise provide.

Ex-Judge Dillon's letter is supposed to cover a point about which the Mayor had especially expressed doubt.

Mayor Wurster's Veto Expected.

Mayor Wurster will to-day send to Albany his decision upon the Greater New-York bill. It is the general belief that he will not approve the bill. He was invited to speak before the Society of Old Brooklynites on Wednesday evening upon "Greater Brooklyn," but declined, because he did not want to give any idea as to his position upon the bill. Corporation Counsel Burr, it is said, has written a memorandum to accompany the bill to Albany. Neither Mayor Wurster nor Mr. Burr would discuss the question.

MEN CALL ON PRESIDENT VREELAND

Eighth Avenue Employes Present Their Resolution of Confidence.

A committee of three, appointed by the mass meeting of the Eighth Avenue Railroad employes, held Wednesday evening, called yesterday on President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and presented him with the resolutions adopted. They repudiated the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employes, and expressed confidence in Mr. Vreeland.

Mr. Vreeland declined to talk further about the troubles with some of the Broadway men, saying that it would be best for the dignity of the company and the interests of the public at present, as the position of the company in the matter had already been explained.

The leaders of the men would not tell whether a strike was contemplated soon. President Mahon said various meetings would be held this evening, and that the Executive Committee would also meet in Clarendon Hall.

The Garden of Palms at Proctor's.

The Garden of Palms, Oriental Divan, and Roof Garden, which are to be adjuncts of Proctor's Pleasure Palace, East Fifty-eighth Street, will be opened to the public about June 1. The Palm Garden and the Oriental room beneath occupy the new annex to the Palace, which has been erected by F. F. Proctor during the past Winter. The tropical embellishment of the garden will include palm trees fifty feet in height that have been purchased in Germany and are now upon the ocean. A sliding glass roof will secure an outdoor aspect during pleasant weather and shelter during cold or stormy periods. A grand passage with mirrors and ablaze with electric lights, softened by many colored glasses, will connect the Oriental Divan with the German café, which has recently been decorated after the style of the banquet room in the Holland House, London. The double stage between the grand auditorium and the Garden of Palms will be used for the first time, the effect being that of a vast Summer garden with two audiences facing. It is the only arrangement of the kind in the world. A soundproof curtain can be lowered between the two auditoriums when the double stage is not required for some special act.

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A BOARD BILL FOR $2,400.

Claim of Everett House Against Mrs. Hartt and Mrs. Baldwin.

Mrs. Nancy A. Hartt and Mrs. Lucretia B. Baldwin are twins, seventy-five years old, and are so much alike in face, figure, and voice that their most intimate friends find it difficult to distinguish one from the other.

They lived for many years at the Everett House, Mrs. Hartt always paying the bills for herself and sister. She was looked upon by the proprietors as the responsible one, although the apartments of the two women were taken jointly. Mrs. Hartt's last payment was in January, 1894, when her check for $5,000 was honored. Nothing more was paid by the sisters after that date, although they continued to live in the hotel until July, 1895. The bill then against them for board and lodging was $2,400.

The proprietors of the hotel employed W. F. Severance in December, 1895, to secure the $2,400. He wrote to Mrs. Hartt, but Mrs. Baldwin replied that she was responsible for the debt, and would pay it in a few days. She said she expected money from an estate in Europe, but refused to say where the estate was situated. The debt remaining unpaid, Mr. Severance said he would bring suit against Mrs. Hartt.

The twin sisters then engaged as counsel Edward H. Kelly, and when Mrs. Baldwin made a promise to him to pay the bill he filed an answer to the suit brought by Mr. Severance, denying any claim against Mrs. Hartt. Before the time for the trial, Jan. 20, 1896, Mr. Kelly withdrew his answer, because, as he states, Mrs. Baldwin would not keep her promise to pay. Judgment was then taken by default.

The sisters next engaged W. L. Cannon and sought to have the case reopened. They declared that they had not authorized Mr. Kelly to withdraw their answer, and denied writing certain letters regarding the matter which Mr. Kelly said he had received.

Hamilton Odell was then appointed by Justice MacLean to take testimony and report to the court whether the case should be reopened or not.

It was at a hearing in Mr. Odell's office yesterday that these details came out, and on April 17 further testimony will be taken.

The sisters say that they are interested in several charitable institutions in this city and that their brother was formerly President of a National bank here.

NAVAL BILL FARES WELL

MANY GOOD THINGS SPARED BY MEN FOND OF SHEARING.

No Increase in Battleships—Fewer Torpedo Boats and Lower Prices for Them—Mr. Gorman's Armament Bill, with Patronage in View—Fast Speed for Torpedo Boat Catchers—The Bill Might Have Been Worse than It Is.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—While there are some indications in the Naval bill, as reported in the House, that the spirit of resentment toward the Navy Department that last year resulted in its deprivation of some things offered by the House in the Appropriation bill, the bill has not been so much shorn as it was a year ago.

The number of battle ships remains as it was fixed by the House, but the number and cost of the torpedo boats is reduced. There is also a provision that suggests a dicker, requiring that not more than a certain number of new vessels shall be built in one year.

Mr. Gorman has not yet secured the rejection of the provision to supply the auxiliary cruisers with armaments. It was understood last year that his objection to that item was that it would keep the ordnance yard at Washington supplied with work, while Mr. Gorman, who was dissatisfied with the amount of patronage accorded to him in the Washington yard, was determined that there should not be employment for the artisans selected by some one else.

The bill might be worse, and it may not be so bad before it becomes a law.

In the amendment relating to torpedo boats, the Senate bill, instead of providing for five boats capable of attaining a speed of 26 knots, calls for three torpedo boats which will in reality be torpedo-boat catchers, with a maximum speed of not less than 30 knots an hour. In place of ten or more torpedo boats to cost not exceeding $800,000, and to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, the Senate has substituted a provision for "not to exceed ten torpedo boats, to cost in all not exceeding $500,000, and to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class."

A proviso is also inserted as follows: "And not more than three of said battleships and not more than three of said torpedo boats shall be built in one yard or by one contracting party, and in each case the contract shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest responsible bidder."

The House proviso requiring one of the battleships to be built on the Pacific coast is restricted by a provision that in order to do so it must be constructed at an additional cost not exceeding 5 per cent. of the lowest bid for the three other battleships authorized. The limit within which the contract for these vessels shall be made is extended from 90 to 120 days from the passage of the act.

The Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to contract for the building of two submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type at a cost not exceeding $175,000 each, these boats to be constructed and delivered within four months from the date of the contract, provided that the Holland boat, now being built for the department, shall be accepted as fulfilling all the requirements of the contract, but no action shall be taken until the boat, now being built, shall have been fully tested, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy and accepted.

Authority is given in another amendment for the Secretary of the Navy to cause one of the six light-draft composite gunboats authorized by the Naval bill for the current fiscal year, to be built and furnished for a training ship for the use of the Annapolis Academy.

Among the more important additions to the bill is one providing for testing methods of throwing high explosives from guns on board ships with the ordinary velocities.

To the appropriation of $250,000 for reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers is added a proviso that the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, purchase by contract all or any part of such guns. For purchase of land adjoining the Port Royal naval station $5,000 is appropriated.

The appropriation of $7,500 for the preliminary work toward the construction of a "model tank" for the use of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, is stricken out.

A number of the provisions in the House bill relative to the marine corps have been eliminated from the bill as reported to the Senate, among the more important being the following: Pay of 10 Sergeants, 40 Corporals, 12 drummers, 12 fifers, and 426 privates, to be enlisted in accordance with existing law, and the appropriations for their provisions and clothing, $74,560; also, the provision that hereafter officers of the marine corps traveling under orders without troops shall be allowed the same mileage as is now allowed to officers of the navy traveling without troops.

The bill as reported by the committee carries a total reduction of $432,957, and a total increase of $65,200, making a net reduction of $367,757. The estimates for 1897 were $29,313,166, and the House appropriated $31,647,230, which was reduced by the Senate to $31,279,482.

TO PROMOTE GEN. MILES.

House Military Committee Files a Favorable Report.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Bull of Rhode Island, the Chairman of the House Military Committee, filed to-day the majority report on the Hardy joint resolution which promotes Major Gen. Miles to the rank of Lieutenant General.

The report refers to the action of Congress in conferring this grade upon Major Gen. Schofield, and states that the army, since 1849, has been almost continuously commanded by either Lieutenant Generals or full Generals, and that the pending measure will not increase the number of general officers. The resolution was introduced, the report declares, in response to a widespread demand from the various organizations of men more or less closely identified with the volunteer army of the late war.

"Copious as is the official record of Gen. Miles's service to his country," it continued, "there is not upon it a single blot, not a line which will not bear the closest scrutiny. It is not on record that Gen. Miles ever fell short of expectation, but that he often so far surpassed it as to call forth expressions of unstinted praise."

The report then sketches his career, from his first enlistment in the army down to the present period, and asserts that his successive promotions from the rank of a Lieutenant to that of a Major General of Volunteers were in response to a demand on the part of his superior officers, who personally witnessed his deeds of valor on the field.

It shows also that he was engaged in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, and that he was then absent on account of wounds received in battle.

He was four times wounded, thrice badly. His services during the reconstruction period in the South as well as the duty performed by him subsequently in the West is favorably commented upon, and high praise is accorded him for the administrative, judicial, and executive abilities displayed by him.

The report, in conclusion, states that the committee deems the rank of Lieutenant General the most appropriate title for the General commanding the army in a nation of this magnitude, the army now numbering 25,000 men. In case of war, by filling up the companies and regiments, it would be more than double that number.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

Points of the Measure Which Is to be Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The reciprocity bill offered by Representative Hopkins, which the sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means will report to the full committee as a substitute for the numerous measures relating to reciprocity and retaliation, and which is entitled, "A bill to increase and equalize the trade of the United States with foreign nations by the negotiation of reciprocal commercial arrangements," authorizes and directs the President to negotiate with foreign Governments whose exports are in excess of their imports from the United States, and whose chief articles of imports are admitted free into the United States, with a view to arranging commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products of the farms, forests, fisheries, mines, and manufactories of the United States. The bill authorizes the President, when discriminations are made against this Government by foreign countries, to refuse to enter into reciprocal commercial agreements, and to issue proclamation thereof, whereupon the highest rates of duties imposed in any of the tariff laws that have been in force since January, 1890, shall be enforced in all particulars.

The bill, as explained by its author, applies to countries whose exports are greater than their imports from the United States; whose chief articles of import are imported free; whose exports are admitted into the United States at an average rate of duty, lower than the average rate of duty imposed upon the United States by their customs tariffs; those imposing higher rates of duty upon the products of the United States than are imposed upon the same products of other nations, and those which impose restrictions obstructing the expansion of our commerce.

The bill contemplates no reduction in the duties now charged upon imported merchandise by the laws of the United States, and, says its author, "as Mr. Blaine advised, it proposes to use the tariff to trade on," and ask our foreign neighbors to adopt the golden rule in commercial reciprocity."

THE NEW SHIP CANAL PROPOSED.

A Hearing by the House Committee on the Plans of the Projectors.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day heard arguments in support of the bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal.

George A. Kelly of Pittsburg, President of the company requesting incorporation; John E. Shaw of Pittsburg, its Secretary, and W. S. Shallenberger of Rochester, Penn., one of the Vice Presidents, spoke on the project. Mr. Kelly explained its object. The canal is to begin near Pittsburg, and extend to the headwaters of the Ohio River, near the junction of the Monongahela and Mahoning Rivers.

In speaking of the advantages of the proposed waterway, he said that it would furnish cheaper ores and cheaper food products to the great manufacturing districts reached by the canal. It would furnish cheaper fuel, and thereby lessen the cost of living and manufacturing in all the great lakes district. It would afford a cheaper avenue of commercial communication and interchange of products betwen the great lakes district and the States reached by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and seaboard cities. It would also provide means for National defense in time of war, and would make Pittsburg a lake port.

Mr. Shaw spoke of the commercial demand for the canal, and presented carefully checked statistics over the proposed route, indicating a tonnage at present of not less than 7,000,000 tons of iron ore, 7,000,000 tons of coal, 2,000,000 tons of coke, 1,000,000 tons of heavy manufactured products, 1,500,000 tons of limestone, lumber, and general merchandise, making a grand total of 18,500,000 tons.

Gen. Abbot, chief consulting engineer, and Col T. P. Roberts, Chairman of the Engineering Committee, touched on the engineering features of the project.

Bill to Admit New-Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The House Territories Committee to-day, by a vote of 6 to 4, ordered a favorable report to be made on the bill admitting New-Mexico to Statehood. Mr. Owens of Kentucky offered an amendment postponing the election of the first State Legislature until 1898, the purpose being to delay the election of United States Senators to a subsequent period, but this was rejected, as was also an amendment offered by Mr. Taft of Ohio to report the bill to the House without recommendation.

It was Mr. Hadley who prevented a favorable report on the Arizona bill. Mr. Hadley stated that his action in voting to admit Territories would be based upon the ratio of their population, and, as Arizona did not have, in his opinion, the number of inhabitants requisite for Statehood, he would be compelled to vote against it. Under these circumstances Mr. Murphy, the delegate from Arizona, deemed it advisable not to press the matter further at to-day's meeting.

Want Navy Yards Investigated.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—James O'Connell of Chicago, Grand Master of the International Machinists, and Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor, to-day addressed the naval Sub-Committee on Yards and Docks in support of the resolution of Mr. Otey of Virginia, providing for an investigation of the treatment of mechanics at the navy yards, especially the Brooklyn Yard. The resolution charges that mechanics affiliated with the Federation of Labor do not receive fair and proper treatment in navy yards and arsenals. This they held to be true, stating that the system of appointments and dismissals was radically wrong and against labor. They spoke of the tyranny and use of power by officials at yards and stations and urged the committee to fully investigate the matter.

Congressional Doings.

—The Senate yesterday passed seventy-five pension bills within an hour. Among them were the following: Increasing to $50 a month the pensions of the widows of Lieut. Commander Rhoades, United States Navy; Col. Black, Maj. Gen. M. B. Leggett, Major Barnard, (of the Mexican War,) Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy, and Lieut. Col. Slocum; granting pensions of $100 a month to Brevet Major Gen. Cooper; $75 a month to Gen. Oliver P. Gooding, now an inmate of St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C.; $75 a month to the widow of Major Gen. Stoneman; increasing the pensions of Major Gen. H. Julius H. Stahl to $100 a month; of the widow of Admiral Leroy, United States Navy, to $100 a month, and granting a pension of $75 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Fyffe.

—The amended District of Columbia Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, was passed by the House yesterday. The only notable incident of the debate was a bitter attack by Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) upon the A. P. A. by name for its attack in the dark, as he expressed it, upon the Roman Catholic Church, which resulted in depriving institutions in the District of Columbia, conducted by the Church of what was justly and legally theirs. No response was made to Mr. Fitzgerald beyond a bare denial by Mr. Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) in charge of the bill that it constituted in any sense an attack upon the Catholic Church. The vote upon the bill was 134 to 21.

—The bill to repeal the compulsory pilotage system, so far as it affects sailing vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, was defeated in the House yesterday, after a day's debate, by a vote of 117 to 52. Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) in the course of the discussion said that while this Congress would not enact any legislation intended to improve the condition of laboring men in this country, he was certain that the House would not pass a bill which laboring men believed would tend still further to increase the distress and discomfort of any portion of their fellows.

—The Fortifications bill will be laid by the sub-committee before the full Appropriation Committee of the House to-day. It will carry a large appropriation and provide in such a liberal manner for the purchase under contract of sites, guns, &c., that if it shall pass the War Department will be able to enter at once upon an extensive system of coast defenses.

—The House Committee on Labor yesterday heard arguments by James O'Connell of Chicago, Grand Master of Machinists, and Mr. Gompers of the Federation of Labor, in support of the bill of Mr. Southwick of New-York prohibiting inter-State traffic in the products of convict labor. They also advocated the Government eight-hour bills.

To be Married in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 9.—The gay season will be opened June 10 with the wedding of Miss Mary F. Hunter, daughter of Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter, and sister of Mr. William R. Hunter, to Mr. Shafter Howard of California. The date was announced by Mrs. Hunter to-day. The Misses Wetmore and Miss Sherman, cousins of Miss Hunter, will be among the bridesmaids.

James V. Parker arrived from New-York to-day to prepare the Woodworth villa, which he has bought, for his early occupancy.

James B. Brewster & Co.
(Established 1838.)

We beg to inform our old friends and the general public that we have purchased the entire plant, including material and unfinished carriages, of J. B. Brewster & Co., at 311 to 319 West 43d St., and are now fully prepared to promptly fill all orders.

Mr. J. B. Brewster is the Head of the new House; and, as in the past, we shall continue to devote ourselves exclusively to the production of work of the best class only.

For the present our only place of business will be 311 to 319 West 43d Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAND TRUNK STOCKHOLDERS.

President Sir Charles Rivers Wilson Says that the Situation Is Very Satisfactory—He Has Faith in the Joint Traffic Association, and Hopes that the Canadian Pacific Road May Be Induced to Join It—Other Railway Matters.

LONDON, April 9.—A meeting of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was held here this afternoon, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the President of the company, presiding. Alluding to the changes which had been made in the organization of the company, Sir Charles urged that the Directors be allowed time to put into effect the needed reforms which they had in view. The annual report was discussed and adopted.

President Wilson said that the board had nothing to complain of in regard to the volume of traffic, but, unfortunately, the freight rates were lower than they ever had been before. Reckless competition on the part of the through lines in the United States, he said, had had its climax in a carnival of rate cutting, and the reduction of rates had caused a loss of revenue amounting to £80,000 during the last year. He expressed regret that the Canadian Pacific Railway had not joined the Tariff Association, but said that the committee of the association recently appointed in New-York was still hopeful of inducing the Canadian Pacific and Norfolk and Western Companies to join. Among the important steps the board had taken, he said, was to obtain the appointment of the General Manager of the Grand Trunk as one of the receivers of the Central Vermont Company. The board had found upon taking office that the Grand Trunk held $751,000 worth of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Vermont, and, as the affairs of that railroad were going from bad to worse, the board feared that it might become insolvent if it took this step.

Since the report was issued, Sir Charles said, an arrangement had been concluded with the Canadian Pacific which would prevent the building of a line between Hamilton and Toronto. Both sides were anxious to avoid costly rivalry. Another transaction which had been entered into was the leasing of the small line to the St. Lawrence and Adirondacks on terms which were very favorable to the Grand Trunk. Eleven months, he said, had elapsed since the board went into office. He admitted that the shareholders had a reasonable right to expect a more definite opinion of the prospects of the company than had been given to them in October, and asked the shareholders to consider the Trunk. Eleven months, he said, had elapsed since the board of the board, which had succeeded to a damnosa hereditas in the form of overweighted capital and the burden of affiliated lines, acquired at excessive cost. The shareholders, if they considered the extent and complexity of the system, would readily comprehend that progress must be gradual, and the efforts of the board to effect reforms must have time to develop. Despite an unusually severe Winter, causing, for days together, a cessation of traffic, the earnings of the Grand Trunk had shown in the aggregate a steady increase over the returns of 1895.

Another satisfactory feature was the improvement shown in the Chicago and Grand Trunk line. There were two directions in which they must look to improve the financial situation, namely, the maintenance of rates on a fairly remunerative basis and the reduction in the ratio of working expenses. The former, he said, could only be achieved by the loyal co-operation of the various competing companies forming the Traffic Association. The work of curtailment of expense lay with the board's own administration of the affairs of the company, to which the efforts of the board would be continuously directed. The shareholders, he thought, in judging the results of the management of the Grand Trunk ought to survey the conditions of the whole transatlantic railway system, crippled by adverse legislation, unsupported by public opinion, and suffering from the effects of bad trade and financial uncertainty, when they might congratulate themselves that the company had maintained its position.

The attendance of Directors and shareholders was large, and the vote on the adoption of the report unanimous.

BONDS TO BE GIVEN FOR STOCK.

Proposed Arrangement Between the Illinois Central and Leased Lines.

A circular to the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute and the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroads has been issued by Spencer Trask & Co. relative to the recent lease of those two roads to the Illinois Central.

"We have entered into an agreement with the Illinois Central Railroad," say the Messrs. Trask & Co., "whereby that company, as the lessee of your properties, has agreed to fund its indebtedness due and to become due under said leases by issuing therefor to those who may desire it its St. Louis Division 3 per cent. gold bonds, due in 1951, interest January and July, upon certain terms and conditions as set forth in said agreement. The bonds are to be secured by mortgage executed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated Jan. 1, 1896.

"The essential point of this agreement is that the United States Trust Company is authorized and instructed to receive the shares of the capital stock of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Company, and to receive also the preferred shares of the capital stock of the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company, and issue therefor its duly engraved certificates entitling the holders to receive therefor, under the terms of said agreement, $75 in par value of said gold bonds for each $100 of the par value of the shares of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, and $160 in par value of the said gold bonds for each $100 in par value of the Belleville and Southern Illinois preferred shares so deposited. The agreement provides that the trust company is to hold the said bonds as received from the Illinois Central Railroad Company until Jan. 1, 1898, subject to an option to our firm or assigns to purchase all or any part of the same for cash, to be paid to the trust company for ratable division to the certificates holders at any time prior to that date, at 90 per centum of the par value in gold coin with the unpaid interest accrued on par, without any deduction for commission or charges of any kind."

The agreement of the Illinois Central Company to issue the bonds is contingent upon the deposit with the United States Trust Company of a majority of each stock on or before June 1, 1896, and the holders of a majority have already signified their intention to make the deposit of their shares.

Fight over a Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, April 9.—A breeze was caused in the Senate chamber to-day by Senator Cantor's motion to reconsider the vote advancing Mr. Cutler's bill amending the railroad law relative to foreclosure and sale of railroad property under decree of United States courts or any court of competent jurisdiction. "This bill is designed to cut off the judgment creditors of the Erie Railroad and to legalize the Erie reorganization. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars are involved, and will be lost if this measure succeeds. I have received letters from eminent lawyers in New-York and New-Jersey protesting against the bill," said Senator Cantor.

Senator Ellsworth said the last section of the bill provided that the bill should not effect actions brought before April 1 to set aside any railroad mortgage foreclosure, and that the bill has not the object the Senator says. Senator McNulty said: "I have received many letters from leading lawyers protesting against the bill. I ask Senator Ellsworth to tell if this bill does not benefit the Erie what it is designed for."

Senator Ellsworth made a long explanation of the bill, saying it was designed to permit the foreclosure of mortgages on railroads, not consolidated roads whose lines extended through several States. He denied that the bill had the object asserted by Senators Cantor and McNulty. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Senator Cantor did not press his motion, saying he would discuss the bill on third reading, to which order the bill was advanced.

Bought by the Southern.

The Southern Railway Company has bought, and will at once take possession of, the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad, which extends from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., a distance of about sixty-five miles. The Southern has sold the Cumberland Gap Tunnel and connections to Middlesborough, Ky., to the Louisville and Nashville, with trackage rights reserved. By these transactions the Southern will obtain access to the important coal, iron, and other industries of the Middlesborough region, and establish a junction for the exchange of business at that point with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

The last-named company has bought the Middlesborough Belt Railroad, which, together with the Cumberland Gap Tunnel and that portion of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad which now forms the connection between the tunnel and the City of Middlesborough, will be added to its main line.

Suit to Cancel Land Grants.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 9.—Suit was commenced here yesterday by the United States against the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company and 250 citizens of Wyoming to effect the cancellation of Government patents to $1,000,000 worth of property held by the defendants. These patents were issued to the railroad company for lands selected in lieu of lands claimed by the company to have been taken up within its twenty-mile limit grant after the filing by the company of its map of definite location of the line of its road. The claim of the Government is that a large area of land was selected by the company for lands to which claims of settlers had attached at the time of filing this map.

Burlington Annual Report.

BOSTON, April 9.—The forty-second annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company is published to-day. It shows a deficit on the main system over the 4 per cent. dividend paid of $232,362, as compared with a deficit the previous year after a 4¾ per cent. dividend of $1,103,698.

The deficit for the year was considerably reduced by the payment of an extra dividend of $490,189 by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. There was no increase in the capital stock. The net debt dend of $490,188 by the Hannibal and St. construction, but for the first time probably in the history of the road there was no change in the railroad mileage during the year.

Selling Fraudulent Tickets.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—W. W. Marmaduke, a Washington ticket broker, was tried in the police court this morning for selling fraudulent railroad tickets, and was held for the Grand Jury. The evidence showed that the Baltimore and Ohio officials suspected Marmaduke of doing that kind of business, and sent a colored man to his office to buy a ticket to New-York. The ticket was purchased and refused at the station gate, as the time limit had expired. The punch marks showing the limit of time in which the ticket might be used had been skillfully plugged up. The railroad people claim to have been extensively defrauded in this manner.

Special Rates South.

The following special low rates to points South are announced by the Southern Railway Piedmont Air Line: The meeting of the Sons of the Revolution, Savannah, Ga., April 20; American Medical Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 2; Methodist Episcopal Conference, Mobile, Ala., May 6; Gun Club Tournament, Memphis, Tenn., May 11; Woman's Board of Missions, Memphis, Tenn., May 17; Western Georgia Association, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 20; Royal Arcanum, Supreme Council, Savannah, Ga., May 20. This great system reaches all points South, giving quick time and first-class service.

Trolley in Red Bank.

RED BANK, April 9.—The Board of Commissioners listened to the final arguments in the trolley hearing last night. The Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railway Company applied for a franchise to operate a trolley in this town some time ago, and a considerable number of arguments have been heard by both the township committee and the Commissioners. The Commissioners are inclined to grant the franchise, providing the railway company agrees to accept their conditions. The final decision will be rendered next Tuesday night.

Baltimore and Ohio Car Trusts.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have practically determined to issue car trust notes for the purpose of providing for much needed new equipment. Receivers' certificates will not be issued. The Baltimore and Ohio is said to need a score or more of new locomotives and two or three thousand new cars.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A charter has been granted in Pennsylvania to the Butler and Pittsburg Railroad Company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The new line is to connect the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad at Butler with the Union Railroad, owned by the Carnegie Steel Company, which will thus find a more direct and quicker route for ore and coal shipments. The company is officered as follows: President—John Dick, Meadville; Secretary—N. C. McLaughlin, Meadville; Treasurer—A. B. Westervelt of New-York.

—Judgment by default was entered yesterday by Judge Ewing of the Superior Court, in Chicago, against the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Company, Alley L, for $7,359,650, and $2,937,472 in favor of the Northern Trust Company. These judgments were entered in the suit at law which was begun in conjunction with the foreclosure proceedings against the Alley L Road, the Northern Trust Company being the Trustee for the bondholders.

—A schedule of uncommonly low rates has been made by the Seaboard Air Line, for the Northern Settlers' Convention, to be held at Southern Pines, N. C., on May 5. General Eastern Passenger Agent A. B. Farnsworth announces that tickets will be on sale on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of May, and that Pullman vestibuled limited trains will be run without extra fare.

—Holders of about $5,000,000 of the general first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad have agreed to exchange their bonds for the 4 per cent. prior lien mortgage bonds of the reorganized company on the terms offered in the plan of reorganization, namely, 135 per cent. in new bonds and cash for the coupons of 3 per cent. due July 1, 1896.

—Representatives of all the roads interested in transcontinental freight traffic met in Chicago yesterday to complete the organization of the new Transcontinental Traffic Association, formed in Milwaukee last week. New tariffs will be arranged, and freight rates will be advanced nearly 100 per cent. The rates from Chicago will be lower than from New-York to Pacific coast points. Heretofore the rates from Chicago were the same as from New-York.

—The Excelsior Springs Railway, known as the "Sulpho Saline" route, has gone into the hands of receivers. Attorney Charles A. Braley and Henry Garland,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Little Duke—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Law of the Land—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society Rehearsal—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Madame—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Der Herr Senator—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Concert Crepuscule—8:30.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame Sans-Gene—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last yea.:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	51	38	36
6 A. M.	51	33	35
9 A. M.	57	37	39
12 M.	63	42	46
4 P. M.	48	43	47
6 P. M.	46	40	44
9 P. M.	40	39	41
12 P. M.	36	36	39

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....40.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureauy esterday.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....45.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....46.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Showers, followed by Clearing.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CARRYING OUT THE SCHEME.

Everything thus far done under the Raines liquor-tax law is clearly in pursuance of the "intent" of those who framed that remarkable statute to take the liquor business "out of politics" locally and to put it into State politics, to be used "for all it is worth" for the benefit of the party having control of the State administration. Everybody concerned, including the Legislature and the Governor and a majority of his Civil Service Commission, has yielded to the Platt machine in this matter.

The appointment of Mr. LYMAN as State Excise Commissioner was acceptable to PLATT, and well it might be. On the day he was confirmed and before the Senate had acted he was down here consulting the "boss" and making himself acceptable by whatever assurances were required. The deputies thus far appointed have been selected by the machine, which had no better representative in this city than GEORGE HILLIARD. The sole end of public office in his mind is the service of party and the division of spoils. It is evident that the special agents are to be picked out by the politicians of the Platt machine, and the twelve in this city have been already as good as appointed. They have been "named," not by the State Commissioner, who is to appoint them, but by the men whose orders he is to take, although they must go through the form of a non-competitive examination prescribed by the State Civil Service Commission, which can be depended upon to make it easy to "pass" the selected persons.

The placing of these agents in the non-competitive schedule is an evasion, if not a direct violation, of the State Constitution, which requires all appointments to the civil service to be made "according to merit and fitness, to be determined, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive," but the evasion has been carefully prepared for. First, the law declared that the special agents should be "deemed confidential agents of the Commissioner," though there is nothing in their prescribed duties which can properly give them that relation. It is only as political agents that their services can be truly "deemed" confidential. Their virtual designation beforehand by local politicians is a cynical comment upon their confidential relation to the Commissioner. Mr. LYMAN tried to bolster up the legal designation by deciding to require them to give bonds "conditioned for a faithful performance" of their duties, as the law authorized him to do. There is no more reason for requiring such a bond of these agents than of any other petty office holder who is under no financial trust or responsibility, and the bond will be of no value for its nominal purpose. It may be intended to secure fidelity to the machine in the performance of political duties and a proper "divvy" of the proceeds of inspecting liquor saloons.

It is said that these men will be on the same footing as to examinations with the local Inspectors of Excise Boards under the old law, but these were on an improper footing in being exempted from competitive examinations, and their character and conduct as we know them were the result. Doubtless the same kind of men are wanted for the same kind of work on a larger scale. A mere pass examination will not stand in the way of appointing exactly the men desired by the machine. It might be something of a test of merit and fitness if made sufficiently exacting and if the Commissioner were required to submit several names for each place to be filled and to appoint the person passing the best examination, but the Civil Service Commission, which Gov. MORTON has made so accommodating, is not likely to put that obstacle in the way.

There is absolutely no reason why it is not "practicable" to subject these appointments to competitive examination, and the requirement of the Constitution in that regard may yet be enforced if the proper steps are taken. But in the meantime the purpose of using the Raines law in the service of the party machine is made more evident every day. It will doubtless help the machine in the control of caucuses and in making nominations, but it surely will not help the party in carrying elections. That depends upon the voters, among whom the Raines law and its execution will excite indignation and disgust.

THE SILVER STATES.

If any procedure of the present Congress could still excite astonishment, it would be astonishing news that a majority of the House Committee on Territories has determined to report favorably upon the admission of New-Mexico to Statehood, and that the prospects are considered to be favorable for like action in the case of Arizona. If there were any political end to be attained by admitting these inadequate and largely undesirable populations, we could understand that any appeals to Congress not to subject the status of Statehood to any further indignity and not still more to degrade the Senate of the United States would be quite thrown away. But the Republican Party as well as the country has had an impressive object lesson in the folly of admitting these unprepared communities. They are neither Republican States nor Democratic States, but "silver States," and they have not only shown themselves prepared to dislocate the business of the country and to degrade its standard of value for the sake of making for a short time an artificial price for their product, but their Senators have "held up" a piece of purely partisan legislation, and have shown a disposition to levy blackmail upon the Republican Party as well as upon the country at large.

After the action of the Republican Party, intended solely to keep the Republicans in power and the Democrats out of power has thus returned to plague the inventor, it might be expected that Republican legislators would be very chary of letting in any more communities with the power to each to send Senators to Washington from less population than is entitled in the real States of the Union to send a single Representative. The disproportion in Congress is even less marked and perhaps less dangerous than the disproportion in the Electoral College. We give a table of the silver States, showing how many votes are required in each of them, and in an average of all of them, to choose an Elector. The figures are from the census of 1890:

State.	Electoral Vote.	Population.	Ratio.
Colorado	4	419,198	104,799
Idaho	3	84,385	28,128
Montana	3	132,159	43,053
Nevada	3	45,761	15,253
North Dakota	3	182,719	60,906
South Dakota	4	328,808	82,202
Utah	3	207,965	69,321
Washington	4	349,390	87,347
Wyoming	3	60,705	20,235
Total	29	1,811,000	66,244

It thus appears that these nine States, with a total population about equal to that of the City of New-York, are enabled to choose more Presidential Electors than States which contain twice their population. That wretched miscarriage of a Commonwealth, Nevada, which contained in 1890 fewer people by 15,000 than it contained in 1880, is not only able to keep two Senators at Washington, of whom one takes up about ten times his numerical share of the attention of that body, but it can cast three Electoral votes for a population not numerically competent to elect a third of a single Representative.

In order to show how grievous are the anomalies already created by the Republican Party, we add another table showing the population, the Electoral votes, and the ratio of five of the most populous and highly civilized States of the Union:

State.	Electoral Vote.	Population.	Ratio.
Illinois	24	3,826,351	159,431
Massachusetts	15	2,238,943	149,262
New-York	36	5,997,853	166,662
Ohio	23	3,672,316	159,665
Pennsylvania	32	5,258,014	164,318
Total	130	20,993,477	161,488

From a comparison of the two tables it will be seen that, on an average, a citizen of one of the silver States has twice and a half the voting power, in respect to the election of a President, of a citizen of one of the older States, while in detail the comparison amounts to a scandal. A citizen of Montana has almost four times as much influence in determining a Presidential election as a citizen of New-York, a citizen of Idaho almost six times as much, a citizen of Wyoming more than eight times as much, a citizen of Nevada more than ten times as much. The combined Electoral votes of these nine communities of which the citizenship is so much watered can swamp in the Electoral College the vote of Ohio or the vote of Illinois, either of which has more than twice the population of the whole nine.

Is it not time that we should call a halt? Would it not be a very moderate requirement that a Territory, to be admitted to Statehood, should be entitled by its population to elect two Representatives before it should be entitled by the power of Congress to elect two Senators?

THE DOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

The Mayor yesterday decided to return to the Legislature with his approval the bill authorizing the issue of bonds for dock improvements. We do not see how he could have done otherwise in view of all the facts. The bill was carefully drawn. The improvements which it authorizes are not only needed by the city, but have been needed for many years. They are not a thing apart, but are needed to complete proper provision for the commerce of the city. The money to be spent upon them is in reality an investment and will not add a dollar to the burden of the taxpayers, while its expenditure will directly increase the assessed value of property and thus add to the financial resources of the city.

Nor is this the only distinctive feature of the expenditure authorized by the bill. As fast as the docks are built they will be leased without difficulty for a rental amply sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, provide a sinking fund for the principal, and defray the cost of administration falling upon the city. If that is not a good business operation, we are at a loss to think what would be. If a great business corporation saw a means of expending money under such conditions, its officers would be guilty of neglecting, even of betraying, its interests if they did not promptly borrow the money. And so far from injuring the credit of the corporation by doing so, they would actually strengthen it. Controller FITCH, as the head of the Finance Department of the city, does well to be extremely watchful as to its credit, but in this instance he certainly takes a view which is so narrow as to be in effect perverse. Had his advice been followed and the bill opposed, it would not have helped the credit or saved the resources of the city; it would have impaired both.

BICYCLES AS BAGGAGE.

The bill which has passed the Assembly and now needs only the signature of the Governor to become a law, putting bicycles upon the footing of baggage and requiring the railroads to treat them as such, is evidently in the interest of wheelmen. But it seems to be as much to the interest of the railroads. It is plain that a very great increase of passenger business is due to the increase of bicycling. Excursionists take trains to convenient starting points for an excursion by wheel or return by rail from an excursion begun on wheels, when otherwise they would not have become customers of the railroads at all. Obviously, it seems, it is to the interest of the railroads to cater for their trade. Such opposition as there has been to the Armstrong bill has proceeded from the assumption that the railroads knew their own interests and would consult them in respect to the handling of bicycles without a positive statutory requisition.

In respect to many railroads the assumption is quite correct. They have been in the habit of doing for their own interests all that the Armstrong bill requires of them, and even more, their managers perceiving what a great advantage it would be to them to become popular with wheelmen. There are, it is said, 135 American railroads which have done and are doing of their own accord what the Armstrong bill requires of railroads in the State of New-York. But unfortunately there are also railroads in the management of which self-interest is not so enlightened as to perceive how advantageous it is to a railroad to gain the favor of the wheelmen, and these roads have persisted in the penny wisdom and pound folly of making journeys over them as uncomfortable and undesirable for wheelmen as possible. It is for the coercion of these roads that it has been necessary to pass a bill declaring that bicycles are baggage, which the passenger is as much entitled to have carried free as any other baggage of equal weight.

There can be no question of the reasonableness of this proposition. A modern bicycle is much more manageable than a trunk, as well as much lighter, and with a very simple provision can be stowed away much more easily and so as to take up much less room. The wheels can be hung to the ceilings of baggage cars without interfering with the use of the floor or the body of the car for its ordinary purposes, while a row of a dozen bicycles would weigh less and be really less of a burden in the transportation than a single Saratoga trunk fitted out for a Summer campaign.

There is, in fact, no reason whatever why a railroad which is compelled by law to transport 150 pounds of baggage for each passenger without additional charge should take upon itself to discriminate against bicycles. The object of the bill which awaits the Governor's signature is simply to prevent this illogical and unjust discrimination, and it is to be hoped and expected that the Governor will give effect to this useful and needed act.

"PLAGIARISM" IN THE PULPIT.

The discussion that has sprung up around the distressing experience of Dr. MORGAN with his Easter sermon shows a curious range of feeling and of what must be taken as opinion on the literary ethics of preaching. What, by his own account, Dr. MORGAN seems to have done is this: Being very tired from the work of Holy Week and unequal to the task of composing a discourse unaided, he read pretty carefully a printed sermon and then dictated to his secretary what he afterward delivered on Easter Sunday. It appears from the passages reprinted from his sermon and from the one which he read before dictating his own that Dr. MORGAN's memory is quick, accurate, and retentive, and that he embodied with a striking degree of verbal correspondence a considerable part of the printed sermon.

On this state of facts, which we believe no one disputes, views of different sorts have been expressed. Most of them have been distinctly unfavorable to Dr. MORGAN. It is said that he deliberately gave to his hearers the impression that his discourse was what it in reality was not and thus deceived and intended to deceive them. It is imputed to him as an aggravation of his offense that the sermon from which he "conveyed" was written by a Unitarian preacher, and the day selected for passing it on to an Episcopalian congregation was peculiarly inappropriate. It is added that Dr. MORGAN has expressed regret only for having allowed his sermon to be reported practically verbatim, and while he pleads that this is the first time he has "used" a printed sermon, and that he would not on this occasion have done so but for the mental and physical fatigue caused by the trying labors of the previous week, he does not seem to regard his act as particularly wrong.

As for the moral aspect of this unfortunate incident, it is plain that it concerns chiefly the congregation of Dr. MORGAN. If they feel that they have suffered any substantial wrong, they will probably be able to settle it with their pastor in some way consistent with the mutual obligations and rights of the respective parties. We do not see that the public has any direct interest in the matter, and, though no one can be prevented from criticising the preacher, outside criticism, so far as this phase of the subject goes, is irrelevant and even impertinent.

The doctor is not without his apologists, who, while they do not exactly approve his course, excuse it, chiefly on the ground that his devotion to and capacity for his duties other than preaching are of such worth as to make this slip of no account. This represents a view not uncommon in the Church of to-day and one that seems pretty steadily to be spreading. The tendency of Church work is certainly strong toward what may be called moral activity, and even preaching is directed, more than formerly, toward character and conduct rather than toward doctrine. The "pulpit orator," the "popular preacher," the minister whose strongest claim to attention is eloquence, is clearly less frequent, relatively to the growth of congregations, than he used to be. We have no means of drawing a safe inference as to how far this tendency has affected the beliefs of church mmbers or of church-going people, and we are not greatly interested in that question. But it is not without satisfaction that the lay observer may note that in this particular instance, when Dr. MORGAN's personality is brought into prominence, those who know him best and have the closest and most direct interest in him clearly think a good deal more of his fidelity and zeal and energy in his everyday work than they do of what his critics denounce as plagiarism.

REFERENDUM OF WHAT?

A new Greater New-York bill with a referendum attachment was introduced in the Assembly yesterday. It is the third or fourth of the kind, and is presumably intended as one more obstruction to consolidation.

That is probably all that these referendum bills are offered for, because what they propose is simply absurd. This one, for instance, declares that the consolidation provided for shall not take effect unless "the charter drawn by the hereafter named commission shall be approved by a majority of those entitled to vote upon it"—not a majority of the vote cast, but a majority of the persons entitled to vote, who might in fact not vote on the question at all.

But the idea of voting for the "charter" is ridiculous. What is the charter of this city now? It is known as the "Consolidation act" and fills a volume of more than a thousand pages. The number of persons familiar with the details of this act is small and the number capable of mastering them in any moderate period is not very large. It is a codification and revision of a mass of legislation covering years. Who would wish to have its validity depend upon a popular vote?

But suppose a charter presenting only a frame of municipal government should be submitted. Its merits could be judged only by those making a comprehensive study of the subject, and a vote upon it would really have nothing to do with its merits. Such a vote would depend entirely upon the sentiment for and against consolidation. It would in effect be a vote upon the question of consolidation and would be for it or against it, according to the prevailing sentiment upon that question and without regard to the wisdom of the proposed charter, which comparatively few people would understand. It would, in fact, be a mere resubmission of the old question in its effect.

The process of legislation on this subject would probably be an extended one, and whatever charter or frame of municipal government might be adopted at first, with or without a referendum, would be subject to modification and new adjustment until it was brought into complete form. It cannot be done by a single stroke of legislation. Shall every act and provision affecting the charter be submitted to a popular vote? Does any man of sense suppose that the problem can be worked out in that way? The referendum is nonsense, and those who are opposed to consolidation would show more sense as well as more honesty by taking their stand against it openly. If what they want is a resubmission of the main question, let them say so. Referendum on such a thing as a mass of statutes for the government of a great city is an absurdity.

If one only knew from whose coat it was that Mrs. JOHN FAWCETT was taking change when paralysis seized upon both her hands and put an emphatic veto upon her design, the Fall River dispatch which recorded this remarkable episode might have served a high and almost holy purpose. The accounts published only say that she went to a closet where the coat was hanging, and that she had just inserted one hand in one pocket thereof when the blow fell. This leaves everything uncertain, and it is impossible to decide whether the dread malady's attack was a misfortune or a punishment. The fact that she was seeking change in a coat would seem to indicate that the coat was hers, and not her husband's, for men rarely carry change in coat pockets, and several, if not all, wives know enough about masculine habits to avoid any such mistakes. But then, neither are women accustomed to deposit cash in the pockets of any of their garments whatsoever. That makes what looked like a clue to the enigma wholly worthless, and again probability favors the retributory theory. It is to be remarked, too, that Mrs. FAWCETT is very young, and has been married only since December last. She was, therefore, comparatively an amateur in change hunts, and even feminine intuition cannot in all cases replace the lessons of experience. On the whole, the item seems to be a safe one for husbands to cut out and place casually in a workbasket or an upper bureau drawer.

Sumatra Dutch Garrisons Relieved.

THE HAGUE, April 9.—A dispatch from Batavia, Java, says that the beleaguered Dutch garrisons south of Grand Acheen, Sumatra, have been relieved. In the fighting with the insurgents which accomplished this result the Dutch lost ten men killed and twenty-eight wounded.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Third Article.

The most ambitious canvas in the present exhibition of the Society of American Artists is a large triptych, by Robert Van Vorst Sewell, entitled "The Groves of Persephone," hanging on the west wall of the first gallery, above the line. It is the most complete and thoughtful piece of picture making in the collection and, considering the difficulties of the problem that the composition presents, it is far and away the most successful. Mr. Sewell has gone at his task honestly, frankly, and with evident enthusiasm, evolving a worthy, intelligent result that deserves the most respectful consideration.

A group of three sleeping figures occupies the centre of the picture, one, quite nude, being in the immediate foreground, lying full length upon a luxurious growth of grass. All three are in shadow, caught here and there by flecks of sunshine. There is careful draughtsmanship, backed by training and knowledge, while the painting and modeling are done with a certainty born of much study. Subtle relations of flesh tones under the diffused light of out of doors are well preserved, while in line, mass, and disposition of the color scheme, there is little to criticise. It may be objected that neither side piece has aught to do with the main panel, which is more or less true, though, if they accomplish nothing else, at any rate these additions do not certainly hurt the composition, which, but for them, might seem a trifle cut off. This, however, is but a detail, for the work is so healthy, so decorative, and so earnest a performance as to be well worth careful inspection.

In delightful delicacy of color and harmonies of extremely high tones of flesh painting, Robert Reid has achieved a happy result in "Opal," a girl full length before a fire, the glow of which catches on her limbs and body. In execution it is more comprehensible than recent efforts by this man; there is none of the harshness of piled-up pigment or of crude color to disturb the eye. Just what that effect of light is which gives such brilliancy and throws no shadows, is difficult to analyze, for it seems altogether a creation of the artist's brain. One thing, however, is certain, the beauty of the figure has been caught, the drawing is delicacy itself, and the work is decorative. Another picture by this man is called "Autumn," and represents a girl with an armful of flowers, coming across a field. There is over all a warm, golden light of much brilliancy, but the element of truth is lacking and the work is not convincing, albeit astonishly dexterous and personal in color.

David Walkley, whose name is unfamiliar, has a serious, effective interior, of some "Glass Blowers" (34) before the fire, with startling contrasts of light and shade. It is on conventional lines of composition, the subject rendering any very radical departure difficult, but it is carried out with intelligent deliberation and an unusual amount of fidelity. Near by hang two heads, a "Bacchante," (26,) by George Maynard, a sensuous-looking type of splendid physical womanhood, and by Frederick A. Bridgeman, a woman with Oriental features, in evening dress, called "In the Conservatory." Stanley Middleton contributes a modern, modish New-York girl, "Up to Date," whose face, cleverly painted behind a veil, has much expression. Emil Carlsen, better known as a painter of still life, in which few men surpass him, and occasionally seen in landscape, is represented this year with the figure of a young woman, in portrait pose, (20,) that shows him at less advantage than in other directions, though more or less interesting, all the same.

A personal rendering of a novel and original conception by Guy Rose, entitled "The Moth," is daintily painted and quaint in idea. Upon a studio floor, in front of a fire, lies the figure of a nude woman with delicate, gauze-like wings. The light from the coals gives a weird contrast to the figure, in an otherwise dark interior; there is excellent drawing, suggestive brushwork, and generally, the canvas is out of the ordinary. Mr. Rose contributes a small landscape, already referred to, and an Annunciation, equally delicate, but apparently more conventional, though it is hung so high as to make careful analysis impossible.

There are a religious picture by Miss Macomber much on the order of previous work, "Hail, Thou That Art Highly Favored," (2;) an interesting pastel, by Julia Field Emmet, of a "Mother and Child"; a long canvas of a girl, in evening dress, before "The Mirror," and by Edward Bell, two colorful canvases. One of these is a group of young women in decorative draperies, dancing in a circle. The figures are gracefully arranged, the note is personal, and the effect is harmonious. Equally so is Mr. Bell's other composition, of a mother bending over a child, called "The Sun Bath." Three modest panels come from E. S. Hamilton. The more important, "Twilight," (129,) is hung too far up to study closely, though it looks attractive. One, of "Night," is low in tone, and not without much poetic suggestion; the last is called "Slumber," (205,) and depicts a woman upon a couch with draperies of a rich orange color, and shows an agreeable decorative rendering.

A round panel by Henry Prellwitz, called "Dusk," (62,) is a capital idea, admirably carried out, but in its character, treatment, and technique shows so strong a sympathy with the work of Mr. Dewing as to lack the personal quality so desirable, which Mr. Prellwitz is surely not without. It is a scheme in tender twilight greens, delightful in harmony and graceful in its arrangement. There is good stuff in the "Bernadette," by A. V. Tack, and but for a somewhat disagreeable technique, ability in a picture by Lilla Cabot Perry, of two girls, one with a 'cello, "In a Walled Garden."

The Breton peasant, never a too sympathetic model, in stiff, awkward coiffe and collar, with hard, blue robe of unyielding stuff, has been made the most of by George M. Reevs, in two canvases here, wherein he has caught strong feeling of the sodden, brutish character of a race apart from the rest of the French. In both works, these peasants are drawing the national beverage of their country, cider, and if Bretons must be painted, Mr. Reevs gives them in faithful portraiture. A dainty study of the head of a child, against a yellow background, is cleverly done in pastel, by Edith Mitchell Prellwitz, whose more important "The Book and the Rose" has been previously commended. Sergeant Kendall sends a slight but dexterous sketch of a sick girl, a clever study in white, called "Convalescence," and Will H. Low, in his "Little God Pan," has been more or less successful in all but the rendering of the effect of shadows on the nude figure of his model, that have far too inky a character.

Mr. Gaugengigl, who, if we mistake not, last year made some notable departures in a somewhat broad, impressionistic way, returns this time to his more familiar, minute manner, sending a small panel, called "The Minstrel," Meissonier-like in general aspect and treatment. Childe Hassam, with his "The Girl in a Green Gown," conveys successfully an effect of brilliant sunlight, while Caroline T. Locke, in a "Study of a Young Girl in Pink," worked out in pastel, has made a work very suggestive, despite its tiny technique. A "Dutch Interior," by Ruth Sterling, is sober, and, barring a violent perspective, more or less just, and by Frank S. Herrmann, there is a naïve little composition of the same land and people, "Some One's Coming." Surely, Mr. Niemeyer has perpetrated a feeble joke on the jury with his "A Book," for, outside of a poster show, this canvas may not be taken seriously.

Admitting the cleverness of August Franzen, his "Tramp" is much too realistic a canvas to live with, and though it may portray a phase of our civilization—or lack of it—it were better not painted. The cheerless Winter outlook, the hopeless American cottage, the wretched "Weary Walker," are to the life—and more is the pity. It is all as distressingly ugly and as unattractive as may well be imagined, and has little or no raison d'être. William Howard Hart contributes a careful, faithful study, with just values of a delicate nature, of a woman in the hallway of a modern house. This he calls "An Interior," (218.) A small sketch of a young woman on a porch, by Herbert Denman, is refined in color, and a wood interior, with two figures, in the court dress of two centuries ago, is by Samuel Isham. It is painted solidly, with understanding and considerable charm of rich, quiet tonality.

Well drawn and agreeable in color is a study in pastel, by George R. Barse, Jr., of "Phryne." The nude figure is modeled with intelligent comprehension, there is considerable harmony about the work, and no little thought displayed. Mr. Wiles, in both of his contributions, has painted with much simplicity and broad brush work, producing commendable results, his "Day Dreams" (245) being possibly the more serious.

There are few sculptural exhibits, and these are grouped in the small centre gallery, where all show to advantage. Mr. MacMonnies has his small bronze of Shakespeare, together with the "Venus and Adonis." Both are familiar and have been already referred to. They are, however, no less masterly now than when first seen, and give equal pleasure in a second contemplation. Two deliciously suggestive little statuettes, by Bessie O. Potter, show that gifted young woman to increased advantage, and demonstrate her continued improvement. Both are of women and both are delicate, refined, and highly artistic. By Bela L. Pratt there is the model for a small medal, presented to President Eliot of Harvard, which is attractively designed and well carried out; two other works by this artist include a bas relief of children, no less engaging, and a more ambitious "Study for Orpheus," firm in modeling and excellent in conception.

Daniel C. French is represented by but one example, the President's medal of the Architectural League, which he has invested with artistic qualities of a high order such as he gives to all he does. Herbert Adams has a strong bas relief of the three children of Charles W. Gould, and from Edward C. Potter there are small statuettes of a rabbit and a horse upon whose back there sits a cat. All are simply treated, with sympathetic feeling. Astonishingly clever miniatures are in this room, artistic in execution and quite removed from the conventional works one usually sees. They are by Rosina Emmet Sherwood, Alice Beckington, Lucia Fairchild Fuller, A. M. Carroll, and Laura Coombs Hills. All may be unhesitatingly commended. A bronze group for a fountain, by Karl Bitter, spirited in design, dexterous in execution, and artistic in general effect, completes the work here.

PERSONALS.

—Crawford Marley, who has just died in New-Zealand at the age of eighty-three, is believed to have been the last survivor of those who had a ride on Stephenson's No. 1 engine when the Stockton and Darlington Railway was first opened. He was about thirteen years of age at the time, and, with two other boys, he went to see the "iron horse," which was brought from Newcastle on a dray by eight horses. When the locomotive had been placed on the line, George Stephenson's brother, Joseph, who was in charge of it, asked the lads to run to a farmhouse for some buckets, and the boiler was filled from a spring near at hand. The fire having been lighted and steam raised, the boys, in return for their assistance, were invited to have a ride. "That was," says The New-Zealand Herald, "nearly three-quarters of a century ago, and with Mr. Marley the last survivor of the first railway train has passed away."

—Roman Catholics have not been slow to avail themselves of their privilege of becoming graduates at Oxford and Cambridge. The Oxford Hebdomadal Council has granted a license to the Rev. R. F. Clarke, S. J., to open a private hall, where it is intended to send a small number of Jesuit divines after they have gone through their novitiate at Manresa. Father Clarke, who was formerly a Fellow of St. John's College, will temporarily take charge of this house. At Cambridge, the Baron von Hügel has been largely instrumental in preparing the way for such of the Benedictine novices and clerical students from St. Edmund's, Ware, as desire to undertake the university course, but up to the present no private residence like that at Oxford has been secured.

—George Augustus Sala, the doyen of the journalistic profession in England, died at a moment when his financial position was at its lowest ebb. Shortly before his death Lord Rosebery granted him a Civil List pension of £100 a year, which, of course, died with him. Mrs. Sala has thus been left in a very precarious and distressing financial condition, and an effort is to be made to make some provision for her, and to erect some kind of memorial to the distinguished journalist.

—Wilson Barrett's play, "The Sign of the Cross," has won a peculiar mark of favor in England. The Bishop of Norwich actually granted a special "dispensation" to such as wished to see the drama during its visit to his own cathedral city, and that ecclesiasticism might not be found wanting in doing all possible public honor to its new ally, the dramatic company was bidden to an episcopal garden party.

—Mounet-Sully has been giving readings of the Lenten sermons of Bossuet. Had the celebrated tragedian, who is by religion a Protestant, followed the wishes of his mother, he would now be a pastor, instead of an actor. Strange as it may seem, considering the great success which has attended him in the career he chose, he says he sometimes regrets that he did not follow her advice.

—The Empress of Austria has decided to sell the Villa Achilleon, in Corfu, which was built for her at a cost of £480,000. The inhabitants of Corfu are greatly distressed at the news, as her Majesty has made herself greatly beloved throughout the island by her benevolence and kindness of heart.

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—Brunetière is ever certain, Lemaître undecided, and Sarcey has the familiar, implacable common sense of Molière's servant. Brunetière lecturing, Lemaître and Sarcey attended. Brunetière said: "Gentlemen, I do not know if the conversation which we are to have on Regnard will be a defense or an accusation; I am asking myself, still, if I am to be a lawyer or a prosecuting attorney; besides," Sarcey whispered in Lemaître's ear: "Hallo! Brunetière imagines that you are the lecturer." A trait like this is penetrating, and one may appreciate better for it the works of Brunetière, Lemaître, and Sarcey.

—Goethe has said, "The only durable works are those which were written for certain circumstances." There are only circumstantial works, for all depend on the place and the moment where they were made. One may not understand nor love them intelligently if one may not know the place, the time, and the other circumstances of their origin. This is the idea of a subtle bibliophile, whose library, the windows of which open on the white embroidered walls of St. Patrick's Cathedral, contains coarse Hissarlik pottery to illuminate Iliad and Florentine figurines of the thirteenth century to illuminate the Divine Comedy.

—Young men are advised not to make of literary work a necessity; but it was necessity which inspired the ancient Hom

SPAIN'S PORTS PROTECTED

TORPEDOES LAID IN THE HARBORS AND GUNS MOUNTED IN FORTS.

Insurgent Raids in the Province of Havana—Government Troops Continuing Their Operations at Night—Efforts to Break the Trocha Line—Weyler Commutes Roque's Sentence to Life Imprisonment—Maceo Reported at Le Chuza.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that for a month the work of strengthening the defenses of the various ports has been carried on. Torpedoes have been laid at the entrances of the harbors and elsewhere and heavy guns have been mounted in the forts.

HAVANA, April 9.—The official news received here of the movements of the rebels shows that they intend to cross the Spanish trocha between Mariel and Majana, in the Havana Province. Small parties of rebels are reported to be reconnoitring the line near Artemica, and Gen. Arelas with a column of Spanish troops is pursuing them.

The commandant at Batabano telegraphs that the rebels attempted to attack that town last night. Col. Hernandez reports finding several small groups of insurgents near Gabriel, and other bands are reported on the Mi Rosa estate, west of Quivacan. All of the above-mentioned places are in the Province of Havana.

The sentence of José Cabrea Roque, a member of Gomez's band condemned to be shot in the Cabanas fortress this morning, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Maceo is now at Le Chuza.

Gen. Arelas reports from the trocha, the fortified line across the island, that while reconnoitring on the Carlota, Neptuno, and Jobo estates he met a rebel party under Carillo, who intended to pass the line near San José. In the fighting that followed the rebels lost one killed, five wounded, and six prisoners.

Insurgents have burned sixty-two houses and huts at La Salud, Province of Havana.

Gen. Ochando, chief of staff, recently announced that Spanish columns would operate at night. The first report under the new order comes from the Commandante of the town of Aguacato, who arranged an ambush of 100 troops belonging to the España Battalion. A rebel party marched into the trap, and it is known that nine were killed. It is supposed that their losses were heavier than this. The troops lost one killed and five wounded.

NO "COUP D'ETAT" CONTEMPLATED.

The President Is Preparing No Sensational Cuban Scheme.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A "coup d'état" is what the President is now accused of arranging with Secretary Olney, and all the writers who are expected to find a new and startling phase of the Cuban situation every day are indulging in much conjecture as to what it will be and when it will be effected. About the most definite form the sensational talk is made to take is a prediction that an appeal is to be made to Spain to declare an armistice in Cuba and thereafter to consider a proposition to accord reforms to the insurgents.

From well-informed Administration sources it is learned that the reports about a contemplated "coup d'état" are without foundation. The President is not engaged, alone or with Secretary Olney, in the preparation of any sensational declaration or demand. He is giving careful attention to Cuban affairs. He cannot entertain any such wild notions about reforms for Cuba as are enumerated in the story about the demand he is to make. When the insurrection broke out, as the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES have been informed, Cuba and Puerto Rico were represented in the Cortes at Madrid by about fifty Cubans and Puerto Ricans. Through them reforms had been assured. The war stopped them, and until peace shall be restored it will be utterly impossible for Spain to carry out any programme of civil relief.

The President, as has been said in these dispatches, may have occasion to communicate with Congress upon Cuban affairs. Should he do so, in existing conditions, his message would be a conservative document, not more radical in its expressions than the celebrated messages of Gen. Grant on the same subject. The President has opportunities quite as full as those afforded by correspondents for the press to learn whether there is a government by the insurgents, and the information supports that given by men of experience, sympathizing with the Cubans, who say they doubt the existence of an insurrectionary government.

The Administration is aware that there is popular sympathy with the Cubans. But the public feels none of the responsibility that rests upon the President to be sure that there is something to be recognized. He has reasons that can be stated for not at once according belligerent rights to the insurgents. The fact that Spain granted belligerency to the Confederacy early in the conflict between the North and the South does not appear to the President to be reason enough for him to appear to retaliate now by according to the Cuban insurgents the rights that they have not won clearly.

Unity Republicans shall cease to assure the President that they voted for the Cuban resolutions from motives of political expediency, and not because they considered them right or necessary, it is not likely that there will be any haste on the part of the President to carry out the advice of the Senate and the House.

CASE OPENED FOR THE DEFENSE.

Trial of Alleged Cuban Filibusters Nearing the Close.

The examination of ex-Secret Service Agent Stanley S. Bagg was resumed yesterday, before Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, in the trial of John D. Hart, Capt. Samuel Hughes, Capt. Lawrence Brabazon, Benjamin Guerra, and Bernardo J. Bueno, who are accused of having been concerned in the alleged Cuban expedition on the steamer Bermuda.

The witness identified articles taken from a trunk found on the Bermuda, alleged to be the property of Capt. Samuel Hughes. He said Bernardo Bueno claimed to be a Cuban banker, with a large sum of money at his disposal. Bueno displayed a revolver, and said it had already done service in Cuba. Witness admitted no cannon were visible on the vessel, nor did he see any armed men, although several wore knives in their belts.

Continuing, he contradicted his evidence of several days ago, when he said he heard the anchor chains moving, and ordered the engineer to disconnect the engine. Mr. Hinman, Assistant District Attorney, objected to the questions by W. M. Ivins, counsel for the defense, but was overruled by Judge Brown.

Mr. Ivins then proceeded to call the attention of the Court to previous testimony, when Assistant District Attorney Hinman interrupted.

"I propose, Mr. Hinman," said Mr. Ivins, "to properly ask my questions in this matter, and to guard myself from your insolence and insults."

Mr. Ivins then argued that Secret Service Agent George R. Bagg had previously stated that the sword found on the Bermuda had in reality been secured on the tug McCaldin.

When the jury went out at recess, Mr. Hinman asked the Court, by motion, that the statements made by Bernardo J. Bueno and Capt. Brabazon, as to their connection with the Bermuda affair, be binding as against the other defendants.

Judge Brown after recess denied the motion. The Government, he said, must first of all prove that there had been a military expedition, and then the connection of the defendants with the expedition must be established. Thereupon ensued long argument by counsel as to the connection between the alleged Hawkins and the Bermuda expedition.

During the discussion Mr. Ivins offered to give $1,000 to any charity Mr. Hinman might name, if the latter could show that there was any evidence connecting Bueno with the Hawkins expedition.

Mr. Ivins then opened the case for the defense, asserting that there was no law to prevent any citizen of the United States from going to any other country and fighting in any cause. He admitted a law prohibiting enlistment in this country for such a purpose, but asserted that no proof of enlistment had been given in the case at issue, nor had there, he said, been any proof of a military expedition. The mere fact of the Bermuda's having troops on board, if they were not organized, or only to be transported, would not militate against the defendants in this case.

Mr. Ivins had not concluded his argument when court adjourned.

A Fair for Cuba's Cause.

The receipt of several communications from National guardsmen has stimulated the committee appointed by the Cuban delegation to manage the Cuban-American fair, May 25 to 30, at Madison Square Garden, to consider favorably a National Guard night. It will likely be early in the week. A night for the "Shriners" is also under consideration, as many of the nobles of the Mystic Shrine are warm friends of Cuba. The last day of the fair is Decoration Day, and will, of course, be especially the day for veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Jacob Litt, proprietor of "The Last Stroke," the Cuban war drama now running at the Star Theatre, has volunteered a benefit to the fair. The performance will be Thursday night, April 16. Leading Cubans have undertaken to see that the house is packed the night the receipts go to help the cause of Cuba Libre. Officers and members of the Cuban delegation will occupy boxes.

Twilight Club Discusses Cuba.

The two hundred and twenty-seventh dinner of the Twilight Club, which dines fortnightly, was held last night, at the St. Denis Hotel. One hundred and fifty members and guests were present. Gen. George W. Wingate presided. A discussion took place on the Cuban question. Señors Fidel G. Pierra and Emilio del Castillo, two Cuban gentlemen in business in this city and Cuba, made brief addresses, and afterward answered questions put to them by the others present.

AMERICAN TRIED BY BOERS.

Gardner Williams Defends His Storage of Arms and Ammunition.

CAPE TOWN, April 9.—Gardner Williams, an American, General Manager of the De Beers Mining Company, who was arrested at Kimberley March 5, charged with having supplied arms to the Uitlanders of the Rand to be used in their threatened revolt against the Transvaal Government, has been fully committed for trial.

Mr. Williams said that the arms and ammunition were consigned to him at Kimberley by the British South Africa Company, with instructions to store them. He had done so, and had not removed them nor caused them to be removed. He was, however, aware that an official of the British South Africa Company had ordered afterward that a portion of the military supplies be forwarded to Johannesburg.

The Government has seized the De Beers Mine, the sole owner of which is the British South Africa Company.

After a successful career at the University of California Mr. Williams studied mining and engineering at the Freiberg (Saxony) School of Mines. He followed afterward the profession of mining engineer on the Pacific coast for a considerable time with great success. It was in 1884 that he went to South Africa for the first time. At Kimberley he became connected with the De Beers Mine, of which he took charge in 1887 as General Manager.

Kruger's Reply Not Yet Received.

LONDON, April 9.—Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons that President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic had not yet replied to his invitation to visit England.

A CHRISTENING AT CANNES.

Prince of Wales and Duchess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin Sponsors.

CANNES, April 8.—In the Russian Church this morning occurred the baptism of a daughter born to Grand Duke Michael, son of the Grand Duke Michael-Nicolaievitch of Russia, and his wife Sophie, formerly the Countess of Merenberg. The Prince of Wales and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin were the sponsors.

The morganatic marriage of the child's parents at San Remo in 1891 resulted in the Grand Duke's disfavor at the St. Petersburg Court. Czar Alexander III. dismissed him from the Russian Army. He was reinstated by Nicholas II. and restored to favor.

FLORENCE MAYBRICK'S SENTENCE.

A Request for the American Documents Regarding Her Case.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The House Committe on Foreign Affairs to-day instructed Chairman Hitt to report with a recommendation that it be passed, a resolution asking the Secretary of State to report to the House what facts are in possession of the department relating to the case of Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick, formerly of Mobile, Ala., and what steps, if any, the Government has taken to secure her release or mitigation of punishment.

Mrs. Maybrick is in prison in England under a life sentence upon conviction of the charge of poisoning her husband, a merchant of Liverpool.

CHARITABLE WORK THREATENED.

Expulsion of Knapp Was Probably Ordered from the Palace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—The action of the Turkish authorities at Bitlis in expelling the American missionary, the Rev. George P. Knapp, is regarded here as a menace to charitable work in Anatolia.

The expulsion was probably ordered from the palace, and not from the Porte.

Dispatches from Diarbekir say that Mr. Knapp is the guest there of the Vali, and that he is treated with every consideration.

Missionaries Not to be Molested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—The Porte, in reply to the representations made to it by Mr. John W. Riddle, American Chargé d'Affaires, and Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has given positive assurances to them that the missionaries will in nowise be molested while they conform to the laws of the country.

COMMONS IN SESSION AGAIN.

Expedition of the Nile Valley Not Restricted by Promise.

LONDON, April 9.—The House of Commons resumed its sittings after the Easter recess at 3 o'clock this afternon. There was a full attendance of members and the galleries were crowded with visitors.

G. N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said, in reply to questions, that the Government had not promised any foreign power that the Egyptian forces should not advance up the Valley of the Nile beyond Dongola.

New British Barracks at Malta.

PARIS, April 9.—Le Journal says that the English are erecting barracks at Malta capable of accommodating 30,000 men. This increase of capacity, the paper says, is being made in anticipation of events in the Mediterranean affecting British interests.

Pharmaceutical Exhibit at Prague.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Department of State has been officially notified by the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Washington that an international pharmaceutical exhibition will be held at Prague, Bohemia, in the month of August of the present year.

Britain Reports Increased Trade.

LONDON, April 9.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for March show an increase of £2,380,000 in imports and an increase of £1,900,000 in exports during that month, as compared with March last year.

Cholera Epidemic at Alexandria.

LONDON, April 9.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cairo saying that cholera has appeared at Alexandria. Several natives and an English merchant have died of the disease.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Corea's King is still under guard of the Russian Legation. His new consort, Lady Om Sung, has all the influence over him in political affairs which the late Queen exercised.

—The Chicago Associated Press reports a rumor in the London Stock Exchange that Cecil Rhodes died in South Africa. There was no such rumor.

—Fifteen Japanese fishermen were killed at Phong Hai by Corean rebels. Russian agents rumor says, excite anti-Japanese agitation in Corea.

GEORG ENGELS "ALS GAST."

"Der Herr Senator" Performed with Admirable Skill.

At the Irving Place Theatre there has long prevailed the highly commendable custom of taking it for granted that what people want is to see good plays well played, and only incidentally to see good actors acting well in plays. In accordance with this habit, the preliminary announcements and regular advertisements of the house almost invariably deal with nothing except the title and story of what-

Georg Engels.

ever tragedy or drama or comedy or farce happens to have been chosen for production during the current week. Occasionally, however, a distinguished actor comes over from the Fatherland, and then the new name appears on the programme, followed by the courteous words, "als Gast." Even on such occasions there is no obvious descent to the "star" system, with the consequent injury to the performance as a whole and the sacrifice of its artistic proportion to the attainment of personal glory. The German playgoers talk about the visitor for a few days before his appearance or hers, and on the night of the début there is a hearty round of applause at the stranger's first entrance, but except for that things go on exactly as usual. Nobody's lines are cut, no scenes are elided, and a spectator who had not been informed that the regular company had received an increment would never suspect that he was witnessing an event at all momentous or out of the common.

The truth of these statements was well illustrated and the merits of this manner of doing things were proved, last evening, when Georg Engels, an actor of note and reputation in Germany, appeared for the first time before an American audience. He played the title rôle in Schönthan and Kadelburg's delightful comedy, "Der Herr Senator." An audience large enough to fill the theatre completely had gathered to welcome him, and they did it with cordiality when, well toward the end of the first act, Herr Engels walked quietly upon the stage. There was no trace of a prepared entrance, and the play's action was interrupted for only a few seconds. Just as soon as he could do so, the stranger from abroad stopped bowing to the applauding spectators, and an instant later he had ceased to be Herr Engels and had become entirely and truly the great man of Hamburg, "der Herr Senator," one of the play's characters, and nothing else.

He is a man of medium size, with the true comedian face and the perfect self-possession and self-confidence that trained talents always give. His make-up was admirable and his manner perfect. The portly figure in its not too well fitting but apparently costly black suit was exactly what one would expect a prominent man in a great commercial city to be. Erect and well preserved, but showing the first faint traces of approaching decrepitude, he typified success and respectability. From the obvious dark brown wig, contrasting with the thin, gray whiskers around the ruddy, round cheeks, down to the carefully polished shoes, there was not a discordant note, nothing to hint that old Anderson was more or less than the product of business and the representative of the honors business can give.

His acting was in exact keeping with this conception of the part. The part is in no sense a star rôle. Three or four of the other characters are quite as important to the story, and have more to say in it than does the Senator. Herr Engels recognized this, and at no moment claimed for himself more prominence than the authors intended to give the personage he portrayed. But, while thus preserving constantly the balance of the play, he none the less showed almost instantly, and emphasized during every moment of his stay in view, the delicacy with which he can express minute shades of feeling and the force with which he can demonstrate a passion. He had no opportunity last night to more than prove the possession of talent, a quick and wide command of stage devices and conventions, and an admirable regard for dramatic properties. The spectator understood this old Senator perfectly, and could both admire and laugh at him. Under the pretension and tyranny, the intolerance and the narrow-mindedness, were heart and sense. It was in no respect a mere caricature, but it was one practically perfect.

"Der Herr Senator" has often been played here, and it is not necessary now to repeat that Anna von Romanowska does in the rôle of Agathe the best work of which she is capable, and that it is work extremely good. Nor is it necessary again to praise the quiet humor of Rudolf Senius's enterpretation of the rebellious son-in-law, the ludicrous dignity of Frau Hobelmann-Teller, as the Senator's wife, or the charm with which Anna Braga plays the incredibly innocent daughter.

At the close of the last act Herr Engels was called before the curtain, and, in response to repeated demands, made an exceedingly neat speech. "When one has just arrived in a strange land," he said, "where, as he knew, he was not only unknown, but was to be tried in the crucible of criticism of a cultivated audience, and finds such kindness and indulgence extended as you, my newly made friends, have given me, he need not say that he is deeply touched. For want of a better method of expressing my gratitude, please accept my most heartfelt thanks, and may my efforts merit your generous and stimulating reception. I was warned by colleagues who had appeared before you that I would meet a discriminating public in America, but your boundless kindness has exceeded anything I had expected. I shall never forget this night, for you have been more than kind to me, and sincerest thanks is all that I can return to you. Good night, good friends, good night."

Senator Andersen	Georg Engels als Gast
Helene	Emma Habelmann-Teller
Agathe	Anna v. Romanowska
Stephanie	Anna Braga
Oscar	Hermann Schmelzer
Mittelbach	Rudolf Senius
Dr. Gehring	Max. Bira
Sofie Petzold	Hilme Schluter
Dr. Steiner	Arthur Eggeling
Thekla	Lena Hanseler

Death of Mlle. Anaïs Farguell.

PARIS, April 9.—Anaïs Farguell died in this city yesterday. She was born in Toulouse. March 21, 1819.

Anaïs Farguell was the applauded Marco of "Les Filles de Marbre," the extolled Cécile of "Nos Intimes," the highly lauded Fernande of "Miss Multon" in Paris, and she played in "Rose Michel" with extraordinary success in 1874. She had been famous as a beautiful woman for forty years when Russia praised her beauty in 1876. She played then at the Grand Theatre of St. Petersburg. Her début occurred in 1834 in "La Marquise," at the Opéra Comique, but she made her celebrity as a talented actress in "Le Démon de la Nuit," in 1836, at the Vaudeville, where she retired from the stage, after a brilliant performance of François Coppée's "Madame de Maintenon," in 1882.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. John D. Cary, wife of THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent in Richfield Springs, N. Y., died yesterday. Mrs. Cary was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin White, formerly of Albany, N. Y. As mistress of Cary Cottage, she was well known in New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

—Edward Dunn, President of the Edward Dunn Plumbing Company of Newark, N. J., died at his home in Chatham, N. J., Wednesday. He was sixty-eight years old. A widow, one son, who is a priest, and two daughters, both Sisters of Charity, survive him.

—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Gustav F. Koerner of Illinois died yesterday at his residence, at Belleville, Ill. He was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1809. He was United States Minister to Spain under Lincoln.

—Ephraim Howe, for many years a rectifier of spirits at 118 Elm Street, died on Wednesday at 226 West Fourth Street. He was eighty-five years old.

A DOUBLE STANDARD, RUIN

THE MARYLAND BANKERS' ASSOCIATION FOR HONEST MONEY.

Unalterably Opposed to Free Coinage and to Debasement of the Currency in Any Manner—Gold Monometallism the Only Thing to be Thought of by Patriotic Citizens—An Impressive Address by Controller Eckels.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—The Maryland Bankers' Association in convention in this city to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver, and to every debasement of our currency, in whatsoever form it may be presented; that we firmly and honestly believe that the true interests of our country will be best served by its rigid adherence to the gold standard of value, the continuance of which not only preserves its financial integrity and the future welfare of its citizens, from the wage-earner to the capitalist, but will insure, through the prompt restoration of confidence, that rapid development of its resources which will eventually place it first among the commercial nations of the earth.

Controller of the Currency Eckels commended the resolutions in an impressive address, in the course of which he said:

The people of the United States ought to have the very highest standard in a monetary sense that the world knows of, or else we ought to cease proclaiming that here are to be found the most progressive people in the world. It ought to have the highest monetary standard which is known, or else cease boasting of its standing as a rival of, and as outstripping England and France and Germany, and proclaim that, instead of outstripping them, it ranks itself with the Mongolian.

If we are to maintain commercial relations with the greatest people of the world, and if our products are to be sold to them and we are to secure products from them, we must have, as a standard of value, not that which the law says is a standard of value simply, but we must have as a standard of value that which the commercial world recognizes as the only standard of value.

The fiat of the Government is one thing, actual value as approved of by the commercial world is another, and in all contests which have been witnessed from the first day that the first medium of exchange was invented until the present, the commercial world has been indifferent to what the law has said, and has had as its sole rule and guide the value of the thing which is used as a standard of value and medium of exchange, and the record of the commercial world from the first day until the present time is that no article has ever been used for a medium of exchange beyond the time when, as an article of commerce, it also had the same value that it had as an article of money.

Silver metal has passed from the world of commerce as a standard of value, because the commercial world has set its seal of condemnation upon it, and all the laws placed upon the statute book in Washington or in Westminster, or in Berlin, or in Paris, cannot reinstate it.

The silver people in this contest will be beaten, though the struggle may be a prolonged one, and may be an expensive one—expensive, because the very fact that here and at home a serious suspicion that the standard of value which has been so long in vogue shall be changed is sufficient of itself to work the greatest harm to the business world. It will be beaten, because there never has yet been a contest before the American people upon any great question, whether it was a question of morals or a question of money, but that at the critical time, no matter how far the error may seem to have gone, the common sense of the American people asserted itself, and the right thing always prevailed.

And so in this contest. Those who believe in the standard of value comporting with that of every other great people; those who believe in a dollar that without the fiat of the Government is worth 100 cents; those who believe that the end and duty of government is not to undertake to create money, but simply to put its stamp upon that which the commercial world recognizes as money; when those who believe in that thing present their views intelligently to the great body of the people who are either indifferent or ignorant of the basis upon which the argument for sound money rests, you will see that the silver cloud which hangs over the people to-day will disappear as did the greenback cloud, which was as threatening—yes, more portentous than this, because it was of itself strong enough to pass both houses of the Legislature and only found its death in the heroic arm of President Grant.

A free-silver act never can pass both houses of the American Congress at the same period. And if it did, the American people will never send to Washington, indorsed by the vote of the people sufficient to elect, a President who would give official sanction to such an act.

The Controller's address commanded the close attention of his audience. It frequently was interrupted by applause, and at its close the applause was hearty and prolonged.

VAUDEVILLE IN A THEATRE.

Oscar Hammerstein Finds Place for Non-Workers on His Pay Roll.

The theatre in Oscar Hammerstein's Olympia will become a place of vaudeville next Monday night, and in the Music Hall "Marguerite" and a few vaudeville artists will be the entertainers. That will be the arrangement for the rest of the season.

Contracts made long ago—many of them before the building of the house was begun—helped to bring Mr. Hammerstein to this decision, but it was forced upon him by the quickness with which he produced "Marguerite" and the favor the opera found with the public.

Nearly a dozen performers from Europe have been on the salary list at the Olympia for a number of weeks. There has been no chance to let them work for their money. Other artists are to arrive in a few days, and so Mr. Hammerstein has concluded that he would rather pay people for working than have them appear in his house only on pay days.

The principal attraction in the theatre on Monday night will be the Tiller troupe, acrobatic and pyramid dancers, from the Drury Lane Theatre, London.

Assaulted After Long Desertion.

Letitia Goodell of 18 Downing Street charged her husband, William Goodell of 15 Bedford Street, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, with assault. She said she and Goodell were married sixteen years ago, but that he deserted her without cause thirteen years ago. Since then he has not contributed one cent to her support. When he visited her house Wednesday night, she said, she welcomed him, hoping for a reconciliation. "Alas for my hopes," she concluded. "He had been in the house only a few moments when he beat me." As Mrs. Goodell's face was badly bruised and Goodell made no defense, Magistrate Crane sent the prisoner to the workhouse.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Baron Courtier of London.

—PARK AVENUE—David A. Wells of Norwich, Conn.

—METROPOLE—Senator James Ballantine of Andes, N. Y.

—MURRAY HILL—Surgeon Colonel Evatt, from Hongkong.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland.

—NORMANDIE—Senator David B. Hill of Albany and ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts.

—EVERETT—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army.

—GILSEY—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff and ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y.

—WALDORF—Lord Stavordale of London, Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, and R. H. I. Goddard of Providence.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—2:30 A. M.—Fred Cook; tailor's shop, Main Street and Westchester Bridge; damage, $2,500.

—3:15 A. M.—Boiler room in Grand Central Station; damage, $1,000.

—8 A. M.—647 Eighth Avenue; Isaac Davis, restaurant; damage, $25.

—12:40 P. M.—208 East One Hundred and Second Street; John Gray; damage trifling.

—3 P. M.—387 Broome Street; drug store of D. Saladino; damage, $200.

—5:25 P. M.—236 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Carrie Wymant; damage, $800.

—5:30 P. M.—896 Hudson Street; James West; damage, $25.

—11:10 P. M.—150 Baxter Street; John Todd & Son; damage, $25.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Fort William, (Br.,) Dunlap, Ponce March 18, Fajardo 20th, Arroyo 27th, Mayaguez 29th, Arecibo 31st, St. Johns April 2, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Dobson, Santos March 11, Rio Janeiro 15th, Bahia 19th, and St. Lucia April 1, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Tyr, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Gibara, 6 days, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., moderate breeze, south, clear.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Morris—Kingsland.

One of the largest weddings since Lent was that of Miss Helen Schermerhorn Kingsland to Newbold Morris. It was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

By this wedding two of the oldest New-York families were united. There were present in the church a large number of representatives of the best-known families in this city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and Washington.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. George Lovett Kingsland of 430 Fifth Avenue, a grandniece of Mrs. William Astor, and a granddaughter of Benjamin S. Welles. The bridegroom, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris of 19 East Sixty-fourth Street, is a member of several of the leading clubs.

The floral decorations, both at the church and at the residence of the bride's mother, yesterday, were particularly beautiful. The chancel of the church was transformed into a bower of flowers and palms. The palms were banked many feet high around the chancel, forming a background for many clusters of large white roses, Easter lilies, and lilies of the valley. The altar was almost a mass of lilies, and the altar rail was covered with ropes of greens entwined with white roses. Six great arches of apple blossoms spanned the centre aisle, and were tied to the stalls with wide white satin ribbons. The pews occupied by the family were divided from those where the other wedding guests were placed by a large chain of lilies of the valley.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island, an old friend of both the Kingsland and Morris families. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church.

The bride, who went up the aisle on the arm of her grandfather, Benjamin S. Welles, wore a superb gown of white satin. An exquisite feature of the costume was the voluminous veil of rare point lace, which has been in the Kingsland family for many generations. The veil was fastened to the hair by a small bunch of natural orange blossoms.

Preceding the bride and her grandfather up the aisle were her cousins, Miss Ethel Kingsland and Miss Emily Welles, who acted as maids of honor and scattered pink and white roses from quaint baskets upon the marble floor. They wore Marie Antoinette costumes.

The best man was Alexis Reed McIlvaine. The ushers were Dunbugh Townsend, Louis G. Morris, Percy Morris Burrill, Tomkins McIlvaine, and James W. Gerard, Jr. They wore frock coats of black, trousers of gray with a fine stripe, and pearl-colored gloves, with fine black stitching. Their boutonnières were of lilies of the valley. The bridegroom and his best man were dressed in similar style, but wore boutonnières of white orchids.

Following the church ceremony there was a reception at the house of the bride's mother from 4 to 6 o'clock. The newly married couple received in the front drawing room, which was decorated with apple blossoms, white roses, and palms. They stood in a bower of huge tropical plants, and above their heads was a canopy of blossoms.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris, accompanied by Mrs. Kingsland, will sail for Europe on Wednesday of next week, on the American Line steamship. Mrs. Kingsland will return to New-York late in the Autumn, but Mr. and Mrs. Morris will spend a year in traveling abroad. They expect to make an extended visit in London, and to spend a portion of next Winter in Paris.

Conkling—Johnson.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Eastman Johnson, daughter of Eastman Johnson, the artist, to Alfred Ronald Conkling took place yesterday at noon in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. There was a large attendance of people of social prominence in this city and neighboring towns, and every pew in the church was filled.

The great stone chancel was massed with palms and white flowers. On the altar were tall golden vases filled with clusters of white roses, and on each side were banks of Easter lilies. On the chancel rail were drapings of smilax and roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church. The best man was Howard Conkling, a brother of the bridegroom.

The bride's gown was an exquisite piece of work, and was the handiwork of a New-York modiste. It was of heavy white satin, and had several flounces of point lace on the skirt. The corsage was cut high and the sleeves were large. The bodice was almost enveloped in rare old lace. The bride's veil of tulle, which is an heirloom in her family, and which was worn first just after the Revolution, was secured to the hair with a superb diamond aigrette, one of the gifts from the bridegroom. The bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The bridal procession went up the aisle headed by the ushers, George Lorillard Ronalds and Alexander M. Hadden, Dr. William A. Pierpont and McDougal Hawkes, and Dr. Louis Di Zerega and De Forest Manice. Then came the bridesmaids, Miss Julie Fay Bradley and Miss Marguerite Jerson. Then, all of Miss Beatrice Conkling How, preceded the bride, who went up the aisle on the arm of her father.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 65 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Conkling will sail for Europe in a few days, with the intention of spending at least twelve months in traveling.

Porter—Bird.

Miss Mary S. Bird, a daughter of Mrs. Charles T. Cook, of 2 West Forty-eighth Street, was married to Clarence Porter, a son of Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter, yesterday at noon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cook.

The floral decorations were elaborate, consisting mainly of clusters of white roses and banks of tropical plants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman.

Augustus F. Holly, Jr., acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Porter, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Antoinette W. Maclay, a cousin of the bride; Miss Violet Richardson, and Miss Grace E. Meeker.

The ushers were E. D. Bird, brother of the bride; Arthur L. Wheeler of Philadelphia, Henry Ridge and Francis G. Ridge of Baltimore, and William H. Maclay, Thomas Slidell, and Robert Gillespie.

The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with point lace. On the skirt were flounces of lace and on the corsage were quantities of the same material. The veil of point lace was fastened to the hair with a diamond ornament, a present from the bridegroom.

Following the ceremony there was a reception.

Rockwell—Sherman.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 9.—Miss Deborah Keith Sherman, sister of Dr. William H. Sherman of this city, was married to William H. Rockwell of New-York City in St. Andrew's Memorial Church this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Haslett McKim, Jr., of New-York, assisted by the Rev. James E. Freeman, rector of the church.

Dr. Lucius Pitkin of New-York was the best man, and two little girls, Winifred Putnam and Margaret Bonlicon of New-York, attended the bride. The ushers were C. F. Collins and C. Murray Rice of New-York; Oray Taft of Providence, R. I.; and Robert Shaw of Irvington, N. Y.

The bride wore her mother's wedding gown of white brocaded satin, and was given away by her brother, Daniel W. Sherman of Nyack, N. Y.

Friends of the bride trimmed the church very prettily with daisies and palms. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Dr. Sherman, 271 Warburton Avenue, to the relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

Burrows—Bain.

NEWARK, N. J., April 9.—Dion L. Burrows of Mayor Strong's office, in New-York was this evening married to Miss Elizabeth L. Bain of this city, at the residence of Alfred E. Moore, 77½ Montclair Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. C. P. Goodwin, formerly of the House of Prayer of this city. Job E. Hedges was best man, and the bridesmaid was Miss Lulu Driest of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Burrows left this evening for a trip South.

Cummings—Edwards.

Miss Maria J. Edwards and Edward F. Cummings, night manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, were married yesterday morning in St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. J. Ducey. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings will spend their honeymoon at Atlantic City, N. J.

The Proof.

From The Chicago Record.

"What makes you think women all hate one another?"

"Because a woman seldom brings up a son fit to be another woman's husband."

SALE OF OLD COINS.

High Prices for Some United States Gold and Silver Pieces.

Some high prices were paid yesterday at the auction sale of rare coins by Bangs & Co.

A United States quarter of 1806, with mint lustre, brought $5.20, and a silver dollar of 1854 brought $6. Other coins sold as follows:

United States Dimes—1798, good impression, $5.75; 1800, stars on reverse flat, $5.50; 1803, a little worn, $6; 1804, some stars gone, $5.50.

United States Half Dollars—1797, a little scratched, $40; 1815, struck over 1812, as always, fine and sharp, $7.10; 1852, fine proof, scarce, $13.25.

United States Ten-Dollar Gold Pieces—1795, one of the first large gold coins struck, $16; 1796, $21; 1797, $12; 1799, large stars, $11.25; 1854, Santa Fé Mint, sharp, $13.50.

United States Five-Dollar Pieces—1799, very fine, $8.13; 1820, large date, $12.25; 1829, large, "5 D" on reverse, from the Parmelee collection, $41; 1868, sharp proof, $6; 1875, $6.25; 1796, a little worn, only sixty-six pieces coined, $30; 1796, without stars, $17.50.

United States Two-Dollar-and-a-Half Gold Pieces—1850, very fine sharp proof, $4; 1860, same, $4.25. A ten-dolar gold piece of 1852, with "W. M. & Co." on coronet, (Wass, Molitor & Co.,) and "S. M. V." on reverse, stars flat, brought $31; one of 1861, with "Pibris Plah" on coronet and weighing $11.18, brought $14, and a two-dollar-and-a-half coin weighing $2.75, sold for $10.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Material Growth of Contributing Members and Patrons.

The Hebrew Technical Institute has finished its twelfth annual term, and the yearly reports have been published. Within the last year its contributing membership has grown from 660 to 850, and its patrons from 218 to 241.

Two hundred pupils have been instructed in useful branches during the term just ended. The studies include the various branches in metal working, pattern making, wood turning, electrical construction, mechanical drawing, and many other useful branches and trades.

The results of the Educational Fair held in December have enabled the institute to extend its labor for the next term, as the funds derived from that source will almost wipe out the indebtedness of the institute and provide for needed improvements.

The present officers are: President—James H. Hoffman; First Vice President—Joseph B. Bloomingdale; Second Vice President—Leo Schlesinger; Treasurer—Julius Goldschmidt; Secretary—Joseph Wetzler; Directors—Julius Blen, Simon Borg, L. L. Buttenwieser, D. L. Einstein, S. Goldenburg, George Heyman, E. Lauterbach, Morris Loeb, Mrs. Lewis May, Harry H. Meyer, Mrs. D. J. Seligman, Theodore Seligman, Abram Steinam, M. Thalmessinger, Solomon Woolf, Julius Sands; Principal—Edgar S. Barney.

RAINES BILL HELPS DEMOCRATS.

Its Operation at the Polls Illustrated in Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, April 9.—Democrats here are jubilant over what they consider a great Democratic gain at the city elections Tuesday. In the First Ward the Republican majority is generally about 500. On Tuesday a Democratic Alderman was elected by two majority.

In the Fifth Ward the usual 300 Republican majority was cut down to 150, and in the Second Ward the Republican candidate was elected by 10 majority, while last year the Republicans had 250 majority.

In the Fourth Ward, the Republican candidate was elected by but 9 majority. This ward last year went 100 Republican. In the other wards, Republicans lost many votes, and it is all charged to the Raines bill.

From ind

CYCLERS' LOCAL CLUBS

LEAGUE MEMBERS TO ORGANIZE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The Object of These Bodies Will Be the Pushing of the Work for Improved Roads, the Construction of Side Paths, and the Maintenance of Wheelmen's Rights Under Proper Regulations—The Organization to be Started in This State.

Immediate steps are about to be taken for the forming of local organizations within the League of American Wheelmen in all the populous cities and towns of the United States. In the Empire State the feeling in favor of local bodies is very strong, and the Executive Committee of the New-York Division is now at work outlining a plan of organization that will be adopted in every important town in the State.

Local bodies will be at once formed in this city, Brooklyn, Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Cohoes, Elmira, Gloversville, Hornellsville, Ithaca, Jamestown, Kingston, Lansingburg, Lockport, Long Island City, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburg, Ogdensburg, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Rome, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Watertown, West Troy, Yonkers, and sixty other places throughout the State.

Each local organization will be under the direction of a Senior Consul, and it is believed that by August more than 100,000 wheelmen citizens of the State will be enrolled in these various organizations.

The formation of these bodies will have in view the pushing of the work for improved roads, the construction of side paths, where this work may be pushed without interfering with the use of the highway by other vehicles and by pedestrians; the maintenance of wheelmen's rights under proper regulations, and the more vigorous and effective opposition to the practice of the transportation companies, against which so many complaints have been made by traveling wheelmen within the last year.

Membership in these local bodies will have no reference to the political party to which a member belongs, but in all subjects of legislation in which wheelmen have a material interest it is believed that there will be a united movement.

Already the attitude of some of the railroad companies in the matter of the Armstrong bill has led to a determination among wheelmen, passengers, and shippers to discriminate in favor of the railroad lines and transportation companies which now carry bicycles without charge beyond the rate of fare paid by the passenger. This discrimination is said to have increased the receipts of these railroad companies by several thousand dollars per month, and a special circular is being prepared by the officials of the League of American Wheelmen, giving specific advice to the members of the organization on these points.

It is asserted by the wheelmen that more than 135 railroads in the United States are now carrying bicycles without extra charge, and that they are finding the policy of so doing a profitable one.

POLITICIANS PUSHED THE BILL.

County Leaders Said to Have Studied the Merits of the Baggage Bill.

The New-York Republican County organization has taken a more than active interest in the Armstrong Bicycle Baggage bill recently passed by the Legislature, and has rendered material aid to the League of American Wheelmen in bringing about the success of the measure. At various times within the last fortnight Edward Lauterbach, Cornelius Van Cott, Frederick S. Gibbs, Abraham Gruber, and George R. Bidwell have been seen in Albany urging the progress of this bill, and it is believed that they, with other prominent Republicans, will unite in a request to the Governor that he give the measure his approval.

It is said that the merits of the bill were made the subject of careful inquiry by a committee of the county leaders some weeks ago, and that facts were placed before them which satisfied the entire committee that the passage of the Armstrong bill would bring direct benefit to a large number of wheelmen citizens without in any manner injuring the railroad corporations, and upon this showing the support of the organization was given.

The passage of the Armstrong bill at Albany was the chief subject of discussion among wheelmen yesterday, and officers of the League of American Wheelmen were in receipt of many letters and telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country; some of them from railroad officials whose "policy" in respect to the carriage of bicycles has been radically different from that assumed by some of the railroad companies in this State. Regarding the approval of the bill by Gov. Morton, the prevailing opinion appears to be that it will receive the Executive signature within a short time.

TANDEM RECORD BROKEN.

Randall and Schefski Rode Half a Mile in 50 Seconds.

CORONADO, Cal., April 9.—In the record breaking at the Coronado track to-day, Randall of Rochester and Schefski of Salt Lake, rode a half mile, paced, in 0:50, breaking the record of 0:50 1-5 made by Taylor and Hewitt on this track on Dec. 27, 1895. Weinsett and Staver acted as pacemakers.

The weather conditions were not strongly in their favor, the wind being but slight. The men got under way very slowly, and the last quarter was the faster of the two.

Both the records at the standing and flying mile tandem marks will be attempted to-morrow if the weather conditions are favorable. The same team rode one third of a mile, unpaced, in 0:34, also a new record. Five minutes elapsed between the two trials.

The Quills' First Sunday Run.

Capt. Batchelder has called the first run of the season of the Quill Club Wheelmen for next Sunday. It will be through the famous Union County riding district, and "Jonah" Wetmore will lead the way. The members will take the 11:30 A. M. train from the foot of Liberty Street to Elizabeth. The route will be out Morris Avenue, stopping at the Suburban Club, thence through Union, Springfield, Millburn, and Short Hills, to the elegant Beachwood Hotel, at Summit, a distance of nine miles. After dinner at this point, the party will start with a grand coast of two miles into Springfield, thence going to the Baltusrol Golf Club, where a stop will be made. From here the route will be to Westfield, Cranford, and Roselle, arriving at Elizabeth in time to reach the city by 7 o'clock. Sixteen miles will be the distance of the afternoon run.

Cycle Path in the Boulevard.

The proposition to build a cycle path in the centre piece of the Western Boulevard has met with great favor among the wheelmen of the metropolis, and as it is believed the strip could be put to no better use, the plan will, no doubt, be carried out. The matter has been discussed favorably by the Park Commissioners, but they cannot decide the matter, the Public Works Department having control. If the middle of the Boulevard should be grassed over it would add greatly to the beauty of the thoroughfare, and raise a serious objection to the new scheme, but heretofore it has been as barren and unsightly as plain dirt can make it. The cost for the new proposed path would be comparatively small, it has been estimated. Whether the plan will be carried out is a question that will probably be decided shortly.

"M. A. C. C.'s" to Dine To-night.

The annual dinner of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be the chief event this evening in local wheeling circles. Mayor Strong, Col. Waring, President R. Lindsay Coleman of the Cycle Board of Trade, Chief Consul I. B. Potter of the State Division of the League, and other prominent personages will grace the occasion. The dinner will be eaten at the Columbia, in East Fourteenth Street. All the prizes won in the association's bowling tournament, including THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S medal, captured by W. E. Sawyer with the highest average, will be formally presented. It is expected that this dinner will be the most auspicious in the history of the organization.

Will Not Oppose the Millburn.

The talk that has been going the rounds to the effect that the Hudson County Wheelmen intended to run a big road race in opposition to the Irvington-Millburn Handicap on Decoration Day turns out to have no foundation whatever. "Eddie" Smith, one of the leading members of the club, said yesterday that the subject had never been thought of, and added that there would probably be 200 members of the club at the Irvington-Millburn.

For the Coney Island Bicycle Path.

Park Commissioner Woodruff of Brooklyn yesterday learned that Gov. Morton had signed the bill for a return bicycle path from Coney Island to Prospect Park, and ordered advertisements for bids for the construction of the path. He expects to have the path completed by June 15.

Long Island's Big Handicap.

July 4 is the day selected for the twenty-five-mile road race, to be given by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. It will take place on what is known as the Valley Stream course, which is five miles long, and runs from Springfield through Valley Stream to Lynbrook.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—That new invisible bicycle brake which created so much talk at the Brooklyn cycle show is now being shown at 140 Chambers Street, and many riders are finding it a solution of the problem that has so long puzzled them. It consists practically of only a steel coil about the axle and a steel chain running from it to the handle. It weighs only a few ounces, and by slightly turning the grip a wheel can be stopped either very gradually or shortly within its own length. The Spencer Brake Company, which controls the device, is composed of New-York men who are prominent in other businesses.

—The secret of the popularity of the wheel is not appreciated by the average layman until he finds himself astride of one and subject to its magic influence. Its whole value seems to lie in the fact that the wheel has revealed to man that his natural powers of locomotion can be multiplied. With the same amount of energy required to take one stride a rider on a seventy-gear bicycle can cover eighteen feet of ground—almost a realization of the magic power of seven-league boots.

—The Road Committee of the Essex Bicycle Club announces that the opening club run of the season will be held to-morrow afternoon to Morristown. The party will leave Lincoln Park at 3:30 P. M. Lamps will be necessary. Should the day prove stormy, the run will be held on the following Saturday. The committee will have the pace made moderate, so that all riders can keep in line without discomfort.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen will have their first club run of the season on Sunday. They go to Coney Island. A new feature introduced by the Bushwicks in their mileage contest for this year is a condition that all competitors must participate in at least two-thirds of the club runs. This should insure a large attendance at the runs and serve to promote good fellowship in the club.

—A dispatch from Boston says that Secretary Bassett of the league has received a formal protest against E. J. Tinsdale asking that he be expelled from the organization. Tinsdale is the man who was publicly branded as a professional lobbyist and requested to leave the floor of the House when the baggage bill came up for action at Albany on Wednesday.

—"Charlie" Murphy will start for Savannah to-morrow to do his preliminary training. Young Ruppert, the Columbia College man, and one or two others will go along with Murphy. The latter will follow the National Circuit, as usual. This will probably open on May 15.

—During the Summer months the Metropolitan Opera House is to be used as a bicycle rink, with Seidl's Orchestra as a big side attraction.

NEW-BRITAINS WON.

Defeated the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. at Basket Ball.

A stirring game of basket ball was played at the gymnasium of the Central Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association last night between the home team and a team from the New-Britain (Conn.) Young Men's Christian Association. The fact that the Central players had been defeated in a previous game at New-Britain served to attract a large crowd of Brooklyn enthusiasts ready to root for revenge. About 500 persons were present, including a delegation from New-Britain. The visitors were particularly delighted when they found that they could carry a well-earned victory home with them.

The first half was very ably contested. There was no end of excitement, particularly when the players engaged in impromptu wrestling bouts. Every once in a while two men would get coiled up together, looking for all the world like a human cruller. It was great sport, but at some stages of the game football was a mild pastime in comparison. That floor was not a feather bed by any means.

After a minute's hard play, Loomis, by a clean throw, put the ball into the basket for a goal for New-Britain. Seven minutes later Leeds evened matters by making a difficult goal for the Brooklyn team. Some hard playing followed, and then Hartman made a goal for the visitors. The half ended with the score 2 goals to 1 in favor of New-Britain.

A great deal of rough playing developed during the second half, and the umpire had a hard enough time of it. The New-Britain Christians played well, and easily increased their lead. Goals were made by Hartman, who scored twice, and by Peterson. Cameron scored once for the Brooklynites. The final score was: New-Britain, 5 goals; Brooklyn Central Young Men's Christian Association, 2 goals. The teams were:

New-Britain.	Position.	Brooklyn.
F. Hartman	Left forward	J. Riefenstahl
G. Lehman	Right forward	E. Leeds
B. Loomis	Left centre	H. Garrison
J. Peterson	Centre	A. Cameron
G. Kron	Right centre	O. Gerlach
W. Nicolls	Left guard	J. McCormick
F. Clark	Right guard	E. Diemer

Referee—J. Martin Voorhees, Central Young Men's Christian Association. Umpire—Ed Loomis, New-Britain Young Men's Christian Association.

In the afternoon, at the Central Gymnasium, the Bay Ridge Athletic Club and the Central teams played a tie game. The summary:

Central.	Position.	Bay Ridge.
Simonson	Left forward	Harrington
Edmunds	Right forward	Beaty
Haarstick	Centre	Hopkinson
Knauth	Right defense	
Coffin	Left defense	Cummings

Goals for Central—Edmunds 1, Simonson 1; goals for Bay Ridge—Hopkinson 1, Cummings 1.

RIDING ACROSS COUNTRY.

Fine Run of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club at Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 9.—After a lapse of ten days, cross country riding with the hounds was again resumed on Long Island to-day by the members of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. The weather was all that could be desired. The sun shone bright and warm, which, together with a souteasterly breeze, which blew across the Hempstead plains from the ocean, made it a perfectly ideal day for an exciting chase of ten miles across country after the elusive aniseed.

A large field was out to-day. Fifteen were the saddle, of whom Mrs. James T. Kernochan, who rode the crack hunter, Retribution, was the only lady. Among the others in the saddle were the master of the hounds, Ralph N. Ellis on Tristen, Harry Page on Carninetta, Charles Garland on the gray hunter, My Anchor, Max Stevens, E. Willard Roby, J. L. Stewart, Rawlin Cottenett, H. T. Herbert, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, James L. Kernochan, William C. Hayes, Harry Hewitt, and the whips, Joseph Murphy and Kitty Farrell, and George Stonebridge on Valentine.

A number of the club members met at the clubhouse at 3:30 P. M., and then rode across the Hempstead plains for three miles to Island Trees, where the meeting occurred. The hunt party then rode toward Plain Edge, where cover was drawn on the edge of Hempstead plains, and where, after a brief search, the hounds picked up the scent and started off on a fast clip, giving tongue lustily at every jump.

The trail led the hunt party in a southerly direction for two miles toward the great South Bay. Here the pack doubled and ran toward Smithville, south. The hounds then led the hunt party by a circular route across the Barnum estate to the property of the Hempstead farm, where the kill occurred, and the hunt party broke up. The turf was in excellent condition, and beyond two spills from the saddle not an accident occurred.

Among the first in at the finish were Mrs. James Kernochan, Max Stevens, Charles Garland, and E. Willard Roby. Mrs. Kernochan took every fence and ditch encountered with great skill and pluck, and throughout the entire hunt across country was at the head of the party. At the finish, to-day's hunt was more similar to a steeplechase than a hunt, as the pace was a very fast one. Ten miles was covered by those in the saddle in forty minutes.

Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden was the only lady to-day who followed the hunt party across country in a carriage. She drove a superb sorrel to a cart, and although following the hounds by way of the nearby highways, was among the first in the finish.

OCEAN COUNTY HUNT RUN.

Hounds and Horses Had to Ford the Manasquan River.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 9.—This morning was an ideal one for the early run of the Ocean County hounds, who met at the kennels at 7 and ran over a course that contained many stiff jumps. After leaving the kennels, the field galloped about a mile to the north of the Country Club to cover, which was drawn on the borders of Greenville. The pack picked up the scent at once, skirted a swamp, and crossed the Teacot Creek, the riders finding Burr's Bridge very convenient. Then they swung round two deserted farms and took to the dense pine woods till they reached the old red bridge and the Ellenwood Road. Then they headed for Herbertsville, and after a short scamper through a well-wooded stretch of country, they reached the Manasquan River.

For a few minutes the hounds were at fault, but urged on by the horseman, they quickly swam an inlet of that stream and gave tongue loudly as they got on the trail on its opposite shore. The riders forded the tranquil waters in safety, and followed the pack along the southerly bank to the old bridge across the stream. Here a check of a few minutes was very welcome to both riders and hounds. Getting away again, they ran over the beautiful country estate of Mr. Jeck of New-York toward Mount Pleasant; but leaving that Summer resort, they wheeled around again and dashed back toward Allaire, in the vicinity of which abandoned settlement the run came to an end.

Among those in the saddle were J. J. Dwyer, the huntsman, on Lord Lyon; Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, on Echo; Dan Runkle, on The Countess; Charles W. Fisk, on Pansy Blossom; Augustus R. Fisk, on Lady Etta, and Clarence Blair Mitchell, on Mistletoe. Augustus Fisk and "Con" Cunningham, the second whip, both got spilled, but escaped uninjured.

The meet on Saturday will be at 4 o'clock at McBean's Nurseries, on the Toms River Road.

AMATEUR CIRCUS AT ORANGE.

To be Opened To-night at the Riding and Driving Clubhouse.

ORANGE, N. J., April 9.—Everything is now in readiness for the grand circus to be given at the Orange Riding and Driving Club to-morrow evening and Saturday afternoon and evening. There will be twenty-four acts in the show, and no less than thirty-five horses and riders will take part, only five of them being more than amateurs pure and simple.

A grand equestrian tournament will be given in which twelve members of the club, eight boys, and a few pony riders and professionals will appear. The Orange youngsters who will ride and who will also give the opening drill at the matinée will be Gordon Grand, David Brigham, Jr., Charles Horn, O. De Grey Vanderbilt, Jr., George Thompson, Richard Coyne, Jr., Stuart Hathaway, and Philip Atwater. George Thompson is but sixteen years old, but he is going to ride two horses bareback, a feat he has accomplished after only a few weeks' practice. Prof. Whitaker and Lieut. Von Leonhardt, the instructors at the club, will be the ringmasters, and with Prof. Crossby of the Orange Athletic Club, who will have charge of the gymnastic features, have got their men into first-class condition and efficiency.

Abelardo Lowande and Mme. Lowande will ride tandem, and Miss Josephine Sebastian bareback in their well-known professional act. E. C. Von Gillman of the Central Park Riding Academy, New-York, will exhibit his high-school horse Rob Roy. The clowns will be Guy Ward Hempstead, L. Clarence Kenebel, Michael J. Mulvahill, and Paul Gerhard. Prof. William A. Mechan will exhibit his educated dogs, and Freddie Robinson of East Orange will show his team of educated goats.

Martin Burke of Plainfield will walk the slack wire, John H. Dougherty will swing the Indian clubs, and Thomas L. Brennan will do a Drum Major act. H. J. Okehler, Jr., and W. Bun Hopkins of the Athletic Club football team will give a sparring exhibition in addition to the many other features already described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Peanuts, candy, red lemonade, and all the other circus luxuries will be on sale.

A DERBY FOR BERCLAIR.

Dr. McLean's Maiden Won the Tennessee Derby Yesterday.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—The ninth Tennessee Derby, run for here to-day, was won by Dr. McLean's Berclair, a maiden in receipt of a ten-pound allowance. The McGuigan pair, Lady Inez and Ben Eder, who were pretty generally looked upon as winners of the race, ran second and third.

The Tennessee Derby is not a "Derby" at all, being a race at a mile and an eighth, with allowances, so that the name is a thorough misnomer. Yet it is an interesting contest, as it is the first trial of the three-year-olds of the West. The time, 1:55¾, is 3½ seconds faster than that of Fandango, who won it last Spring, and had the record for the race since its revival in 1890.

Berclair carried 109 pounds, was the favorite in the betting at 3 to 5, and was ridden by Thorpe, one of the cleverest of the Western lightweight jockeys. Lady Inez, 117, (Perkins,) was second, and Ben Eder, 122, (Taber,) third, the latter pair being at 4 to 5 in the speculation. The other starters were Rockward, Damien, Cotton King, Whisper, Frontier, and Gretchen S., a lot of no-account horses taken as a whole.

The previous winners of the Tennessee Derby were: Joe Cotton, 1885; Jim Gray, 1886; Robespierre, 1890; Vallera, 1891; Tom Elliott, 1892; Calhoun, 1893; Jamboree, 1894, and Fandango, 1895.

New Grand Stand for Brighton.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association has closed a contract with the Passaic Rolling Mill Company of Paterson, N. J., for the erection of a new grand stand in place of the one destroyed by fire last Summer. It will occupy about the same site as the old one, but will be put back 115 feet from the track, instead of 65 feet, as before, thus giving a much better space for spectators from which to see the races. The stand is to be entirely of steel, 250 feet long and 64 feet wide, with a seating capacity of 3,000. It will be entirely open at the front, back, and sides, allowing a full sweep of the ocean breezes, which the old stand shut off. The total span of the roof, built on the cantilever principle, will be 122 feet, with a 40-foot overhang in front and 15 in the rear, as a protection from sun and rain. The stand will be completed July 1, and work will be begun on it at once.

Col. Simmons a Racing Judge.

F. R. Hitchcock presided at the regular monthly meeting of The Jockey Club yesterday, at which S. Howard Robbins was elected to membership. The only other business of consequence transacted was the passage of the rule allowing the use of the starting machine.

At a meeting of the stewards of the club, Col. R. W. Simmons, who had been passed over in the original selection of judges, in favor of the late John Hoey, was selected as associate judge. Col. Simmons has served acceptably in the capacity of chief judge for a number of years, and there was very general surprise when his name was omitted at the original selection. His reappointment will give general satisfaction to racegoers.

The Spring Horse Show.

The New-York Spring Horse Show Association has prepared a prize list of about forty classes for its fifth annual show, which will be held at Durland's Riding Academy, April 27 to May 2, inclusive. Besides a varied number of competitions for roadsters, harness horses, ponies, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, hunters, and jumpers, there are several special and championship contests. The first prizes range in value from $25 to $50, and in some classes second money will also be awarded. The entries close April 18, with the Secretary, at Durland's Academy.

Success of an American Horseman.

DUBLIN, April 9.—At the Fairy House Steeplechase Meeting, which was held here on April 6, Mr. W. C. Eustis, an American millionaire, won three races. Mr. Eustis rode his own horses, and had for his competitors some of the best jockeys in Great Britain.

Horse Racing in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The House Committee on the District of Columbia to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Bartlett of New-York, allowing horse racing in the District of Columbia between April and November, but prohibiting bookmaking or gambling of any kind.

Tanbark Notes.

The Brooklyn Riding Club, one of the veteran equestrian organizations hereabouts, concluded its season of annual indoor rides at the Bedford Riding Academy last Wednesday night. Many of the members' friends were present to witness the final ride, which consisted of several well-ridden, intricate manoeuvres. After the entertainment in the ring there was a collation and dancing in the Academy's parlors. The riders were A. D. Napier, J. A. Quell, C. M. Heid, Anton Wierl, T. W. Weeks, Louis Renault, T. F. Cormick, Philip Correll, S. E. Hunter, H. Maxwell, J. W. Lingard, Charles Jacob, W. H. Pollard, E. Wildfoerster, W. Von Klein, F. Koch, P. Klonboe, F. H. Major, and the commander, Adolph Busch.

At the Central Park Academy the various clubs and classes have had their closing ring rides, and the members are now enjoying canters on the road.

An exhibition of mounted athletic games will be given by the Squadron A Cadet Corps in their armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, Tuesday evening, April 28.

Col. J. N. Partridge's Friday night class of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club will have a closing entertainment to-night. A varied programme of horsemanship has been prepared for the event.

The Phoenix Riding Club will have the last of its annual series of meets on the tanbark this season to-morrow evening.

A cavalcade composed of members of the Bedford Riding Club of Brooklyn will ride to Bath Beach for an outing next Wednesday afternoon.

There will be no evening rides at Durland's Academy the week beginning Monday, April 27, as the ring then will be occupied by a horse show.

The Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's Mounted Athletic Association will give an exhibition of their skill as rough riders Thursday evening, April 16.

The Whip and Spur Club of Hoboken will have its final indoor ride at Hexamer's Riding Academy to-morrow night.

NEWS OF THE GOLF PLAYERS.

Lakewood Club's Tournament and St. Andrews Opening Postponed.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will meet next week, when the report of the committee which has had charge of rewriting the by-laws will be acted upon. One of the most important matters will be increasing the number of eligible contestants for the final rounds in the championships from eight to sixteen. The highest sixteen scores will be chosen from the first medal play round of thirty-six holes. Six new clubs will be elected to membership, three as associate, the Washington Golf Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, and Ardsley Casino. The three allied clubs will be the Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J., Thistle Golf Club, Rochester, N. Y., and Allegheny County Country Club of Pittsburg, Penn.

The little golf club which was organized last year at Madison, N. J., but more as a private club, promises to be more active this year. Its six-hole course was laid out by Benjamin Hardwick, one of the most active golfers of the Baltusrol Golf Club, and the course has recently been considerably improved. The members have done considerable playing already. Benjamin Hardwick is Chairman of the Green Committee, and the club has about thirty members, among whom are Marmaduke Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. Renwitz, Dr. Scarborough, and Dr. Reed. James A. Tyng and Harry P. Toler, the rival amateurs for first place of the Baltusrol Club, have decided to postpone their match game until the greens get in perfect playing condition. They are improving rapidly now, but the match will not take place for perhaps two or three weeks. Toler last week played Tyng twenty-five holes and beat him four up. Louis Bayard, Jr., is said to be coming up quite rapidly among the newer Baltusrol members. He is now playing a very good game, and his friends expect him to show up well in the club tournaments this season. The club will probably give a big members' tournament in May.

The St. Andrew's men are very well pleased with the postponement of their opening from Saturday the 18th to the 25th. This will give all the St. Andrew's men who desire it an opportunity to compete in the Lakewood tournament, and as the handicap contest comes on Saturday, many of the St. Andrew's players who do not stand close to the top will be seen in the match. The St. Andrew's Club, it is expected, will send a very large contingent to Lakewood next week. W. H. Sands, Arthur L. Livermore, James Park, and G. E. Armstrong will be among them. Willie Tucker, one of the new assistant professionals at St. Andrew's, will probably make a good showing this season among our professional golfers. He is about twenty-four years old, and has played over twenty matches in the old country with professionals of his class and never been beaten. He is a perfectly steady young fellow, and the St. Andrew's men are quite pleased with him. He came here about a month ago, and for the past few years has been one of the professionals at the Wimbledon Golf Club, England.

Horace Rawlins, the open champion of the United States, is now located for the season at Utica, in charge of the Sadakqueda Golf Club. Rawlins is getting the nine-hole course, which he laid out last Fall just before going to Europe, in fine class shape for the opening early in May. Halstead Yates is the Secretary and present champion of the club, but he will have to defeat a lot of new aspirants for first honors this season if he wishes to hold his place, for the Utica golfers are preparing for a lively year.

Entries for the Lakewood tournament, which begins next Thursday, may be sent up to the evening preceding the games to Jasper Lynch, Honorable Secretary of the Lakewood Golf Club. Players in handicap must state their club handicap allowance. A gold medal will be given to the man making the best scratch score, and a fine silver cup will be the trophy for the winner of the match.

AMERICAN ATHLETES RESTED.

Did Not Compete in Any Event at the Olympian Games Yesterday.

ATHENS, April 9.—This was the fourth day of the Olympic games. The weather, which had hitherto been mild, changed to-day and was excessively cold. This had a marked effect upon the attendance, which showed a material falling off. None of the American athletes was entered in to-day's events. It is expected that a large crowd will be present to-morrow to witness the finals in several of the running races.

The first event on the programme to-day was a shooting contest at 200 meters. It was won by M. Karassevdas, a Greek, who with forty shots scored 588 points. M. Pavlides, another Greek, was second, with 494. Third and fourth places were also won by Greeks, the foreign competitors following after them.

Flack, the Australian, won the 800 meters race. His time was 2 minutes 11 seconds. A Dane was second. A sabre contest between Georgiades and Karacalos was won by the former. There were several gymnastic contests, in which Greeks carried off the honors.

The city continues thronged with visitors, the places of those who have left being filled by newcomers. Among the strangers present are many who have come from the Riviera. King Alexander, the young ruler of Servia, was again to-day an interested spectator of the games. A banquet in his honor will be given at the palace to-night, and there will be a repetition of the illumination of the Acropolis and the city, which for beauty exceeds anything of the kind ever seen here.

Princeton's Successful Trip.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 9.—The Princeton baseball team returned from its Southern trip to-day, having played five games with Southern colleges without encountering a defeat. Capt. Bradley Patterson, the men will make up the preliminary training table. Here are the fortunate candidates: Titus, '96; Smith, '97, Easton, '98; Altman, '97; Wilson, '97; Jayne, '97; Kelly, '98; Ward, '96; Gunther, '96, and Bradley, '97. Sankey, '97, is at the infirmary with a wrenched knee, but will be taken to the training table as soon as he is able to play. The Tiger's team will play its first hard game to-morrow, when it will fall a victim to the Boston League nine on the home grounds.

New-Rochelle Rowing Club Election.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 9.—The annual election of the New-Rochelle Rowing Club was held this evening at Lambden Hall, and the following officers were elected: President—F. W. Schoonmaker; Vice President—George S. Squire; Secretary—James H. Price; Treasurer—William E. Moore; Captain—E. B. Pinckney; First Lieutenant—H. S. Clarke; Second Lieutenant—J. A. Huntington; Governors—Joseph T. Brown, Jr., (two years,) A. C. Owen, (two years,) and Herman Lambden, (one year.)

Sporting News in Brief.

—A tournament for the basket ball championship of America has been arranged under the auspices of the Brooklyn Basket Ball Club to be held Friday evening, April 24, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The contest will be a sitting wind-up, to determine which team can be termed the champions for 1896, and as several of the strongest teams in this section have already entered, the games should be productive of the most spirited competition. The duration of the first and second rounds will be fifteen minutes each, while the final game will consist of halves of fifteen minutes each. A handsome banner will be presented to the winning team. The competition is open to teams of seven men. The entrance fee is $5, returnable to competitors. Entries close April 20, with A. F. Copland, 2,206 American Tract Society Building, New-York City.

—The joint set of games to be held under the auspices of the Fourteenth Regiment and the Bay Ridge Athletic Club in the new armory, corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, on the evening of April 13, promises to be a great success. About 400 entries have been received. Much interest is centred in the match race, distance three-quarters of a mile, between the three cracks—Hjertberg, Walsh, and Hollander. A revived interest has been manifested of late in the tug of war, and a challenge pull is to be decided at these games between the powerful team of the Fourteenth Regiment's Scandanavian Company and the second team of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club.

—There will be a boxing exhibition under the direction of the Brighton Athletic Club to-morrow evening, at Schiellein's Assembly Rooms, Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Street, Brooklyn. There will be four eight-round bouts, the contestants being paired: "Jack" Skelly and "Jack" Burge; "Gene" Wilkins and "Billy" West; Charles Hiedt and "Ed" Blakely, and "Jack" Kenny and "Jim" Ryan.

—A tramp from St. George, S. I., to Tottenville, will be taken by the members of the Westchester Walking Club next Sunday. Members will meet on 10 A. M. boat from foot of Whitehall Street. This will be the first walk of the season of 1896.

—The Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association will hold a set of athletic games at the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and the Boulevard, April 30. A special feature will be an interscholastic relay race of one mile.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Many Entries for the Contests in the Armory Saturday Night.

The large number of entries received for the Seventh Regiment's athletic games, to be run off to-morrow evening at the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, promise to furnish very interesting competitions. The officials have been selected with unusual care, and this will insure the events being run off with the promptness so characteristic of this crack organization. The following is the list:

Referee—Col. Daniel Appleton; Judges—Major Conover, Capt. C. E. Lydecker, Capt. G. W. Rand, and Capt. W. C. Fiske; Judge of Walking—S. C. Austin; Handicapper—J. P. Thornton; Clerk of the Course—Charles T. Bostwick; Starter—Aleck A. Jordan, ex-member of Company C and the New-York Athletic Club; Announcer—F. W. Burns.

The 93-yard novice run received 23 entries; the 75-yard run handicap, 42, with George Schwegler on scratch; the 1-000-yard run has 23 entries, F. D. Cadmus, Company F, on scratch; the 440-yard run, championship of the Seventh Regiment, has 14 contestants, and the one-mile bicycle race, novice, 16; the one-mile safety bicycle race, handicap, 21 entries, J. H. Covell, Company F, on scratch; 220-yard hurdle race, novice, 27 entries; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap, 24 entries, George Schwegler, Company C, again figuring as scratch man; half-mile run, scratch, for Officers' Cup, 28 entries; potato race, 31 entries; 440-yard run, handicap, 40 entries, L. Snedecker, Company F, scratch; 440-yard run, novice, 28 entries; 220-yard run, handicap, 41 entries, with Schwegler, Company C, Catlin, Company F, and Snedecker, Company F, on scratch; half-mile walk, 11 entries. In the 50-yard sack race, handicap, the handicaps range from 1 to 5 yards. Norton and Crary, the present record holders, are on scratch.

220-yard Roman chariot race. This event promises an exciting and spirited contest. Companies A, B, C, D, F, G, H, and K have entered teams, which consist of four men and a driver. Each team will run in its own lane, thus preventing any possibility of fouling. A veritable Ben Hur will drive each chariot, and their costumes will be something unique.

Three-mile safety bicycle race, handicap, 21 entries; J. H. Covell, Company F, on scratch; one lap, three-legged race, handicap, ten teams entered from as many different companies; eight-lap relay race, in which teams are entered from Companies A, D, H, C, B, and F; putting 16-pound shot, for novices, 22 entries; running high jump, 20 entries, with F. M. Edwards, Company F, on scratch.

PRIZES FOR BOWLERS.

Lucky Teams and Individuals in the Westchester Cycling League.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 9.—The prizes in the Westchester Cycle League Bowling tournament were awarded last evening at the Mount Vernon Cycle Clubhouse, in Fifth Avenue. Cyclers were present from New-Rochelle, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and this city. Supper was served after the prizes were awarded.

The first prize, a large ornamental clock, was awarded to the Tarrytown Cycling Association, which won twelve games out of sixteen played. The second prize, a handsome card table, was won by the Huguenot Wheelmen of New-Rochelle, who won eleven games out of sixteen played. The members of the winning team—James H. Brewer, C. Frederick Odell, Louis B. Coley, Frank V. Millard, and G. F. Van Tassel—received gold scarfpins, consisting of tiny bowling balls and ten pins. F. Van Tassel of the Tarrytown Cycling Association won the best average score prize, a bowling ball and bag. Mr. Van Tassel's average was 170. James Brewer of Tarrytown, who made a single score of 220, won the prize for the highest individual score. The prize was a pair of bowling slippers. George H. Beck of the Mount Vernon Cycle Club, average score 165, and C. B. Burnham of the Yonkers Wheelmen, average score 159, made the second and third highest average, respectively.

Bank Clerks' Bowling.

The American Exchange National, Mercantile National, and Continental Banks' bowling teams met Wednesday night in the bank clerks' tourney. The scores were:

AM. EXCHANGE.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Jarvis	0	3	110
Armstrong	1	5	138
Ferdon	2	3	157
Kennedy	2	3	133
Wood	1	2	*76
Total	7	16	614

CONTINENTAL.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Wright	2	5	133
Field	2	4	147
Mason	3	3	135
Allen	0	4	113
Weller	1	5	142
Total	7	21	670

FRAMES.

Am. Excha'e.40 96 148 210 263 344 396 460 547 614
Cont. Nat..54 144 200 284 339 397 458 545 620 670

Scorers—G. H. Cooper and J. F. Cummings. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

*Owing to an accident, Wood of the American Exchange did not arrive till the fourth frame had been rolled.

MERCANTILE.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Wright	1	6	149
Grant	3	3	144
Cummings	1	4	121
Miller	2	5	158
Cooper	3	2	139
Total	10	20	711

AM. EXCHANGE.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Jarvis	1	5	139
Armstrong	2	3	133
Ferdon	2	4	151
Wood	0	1	157
Kennedy	3	7	193
Total	8	26	773

FRAMES.

Am. Exch'ge.65 133 204 276 351 448 542 617 694 773
Mercantile ...82 136 209 284 356 425 481 534 626 711

Scorers—C. Wright and G. H. Cooper. Umpire—W. G. Weller.

CONTINENTAL.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Wright	2	1	114
Field	2	3	147
Mason	4	1	159
Allen	3	3	152
Weller	2	5	155
Total	13	13	717

MERCANTILE.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Wright	4	3	171
Grant	5	1	155
Cummings	1	3	121
Miller	4	2	168
Cooper	2	4	162
Total	16	13	777

FRAMES.

Mercantile ...86 173 262 334 409 479 565 641 695 777
Continental ...66 109 172 255 359 449 524 604 667 717

Scorers—H. Armstrong and A. G. Field. Umpire—J. W. Kennedy.

HOCKEY ON THE ICE.

St. Paul's Schoolboys Beaten by a Team of School Alumni.

Seven stalwart lads from the St. Paul's Preparatory School at Concord, N. H., away for their Easter vacation, played a game of hockey at the St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

32d ST., 34 WEST.—Handsome suites with private bath; hall rooms; reference; table board; excellent table.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST—Choice rooms; southern exposure; superior table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

28th ST., 14 EAST, BETWEEN 5th and Madison Avs.—Back parlor; private bath; others; physician's office; breakfast optional; references.

33d ST., 3 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for a gentleman or doctor; breakfast optional; private family.

83d ST., NO. 43 WEST.—Choice of two newly furnished rooms to let; strictly private family.

177 WEST 47th, NEAR BROADway.—Well furnished rooms; large and small; attendance; breakfast; very reasonable; gentlemen.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable American girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work, or wait on lady; city or country; city references. L. D., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a place for a competent chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, present employer's, between 10 and 5 o'clock, 3 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl at anything in up-stairs work; has worked down stairs; good references. M. K., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call, for two days, 235 West 35th St.; ring Ennis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city reference; wages, $16. 525 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a place for chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, from 1 to 3 P. M., at 11 West 84th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to do sewing; will assist with children; city references. Call, for two days, 764 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do light chamberwork and waiting in plain private family; best city reference. 239 East 28th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Scotch young girl in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 83 West 11th St., in store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family; good city reference. 171 East 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; personal reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; will do fine washing; best city references. Call, for two days, 510 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. L. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework. 4 Horatio St., up flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent, willing and obliging; do plain sewing; good city references. M. C., Box 353, Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid; good personal references. N. M., 251 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 18 West 82d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl in good family. 312 East 27th St., third floor.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By refined Englishwoman as companion to elderly lady; excellent needlewoman; traveler; sailor; highest of references; can be seen. F. S., 36 Washington Square West.

COMPANION.—Summer engagement wanted as companion by young French lady; diplomée; willing to travel; fluent English; highest references. Mlle. M. L. C., 72 State St., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman as excellent cook in private family; understands her duties perfectly; is capable of doing marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. 916 4th Av.; inquire in store.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Canadian girls; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; first-class reference. 234 East 29th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class Vienna cook; married; husband A1 Vienna waiter, with best city references; in private family; wife as cook, husband as first-class waiter and be generally useful; wages, $40. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

COOK.—By thorough English cook and caterer; all kinds French cooking; can take chef's place; city or country; best reference. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK.—By an English woman as first-class cook in all branches; French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge; first-class personal reference. 129 West 33d St., room 9.

COOK.—First-class; French; in small private family or for bachelors; no washing; best city reference. Call or address M. P., 215 West 36th St., ring bell with name.

COOK.—By first-class young English cook; can take full charge of kitchen; French and English cooking; good wages, and kitchen maid required; good references. K. S., 459 West 42d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call, present employer's, 87 West 53d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By girl, good cook, in American family; willing to assist with washing; would go to country for Summer; good personal reference. 206 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls, sister or cousins; one as cook and laundress, other chambermaid and waitress; city references. 304 East 25th St., care Ladin.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman as cook; all kinds of fine cooking; reference from New-York society families. 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best personal city references. D. E., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages from $25 to $30 per month; best city reference. Address C. M., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in private family; no objection to coarse washing and ironing; city and country references. 819 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook in small private family; country for Summer; neat, reliable; willing to assist; wages, $20. A. H., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; willing and obliging; understands pastries; excellent city reference. Margaret Henry, care of Mrs. Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 342 East 86th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city or country; city reference. Inquire in store, 222 East 47th St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman; assist washing, ironing; city, country; city reference. 126 East 82d St.; seen two days.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; good city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class English woman; capable of taking chef's place; personal references. Mrs. C. Griffiths, 102 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. 162 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook; wash, and iron, in private family or boarding-house; reference. 318 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as cook; good city reference; good baker. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in small, private family; best city references; two days. Competent, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By good cook, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; city reference. 225 East 89th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; capable of taking full charge of kitchen; best city reference. S. D., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS and IRONER.—By neat German Protestant; reference; city or country. 107 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; understands all branches in kitchen; sober; good references; city or country. 146 West 37th St.

COOK, &c.—By American woman to cook, wash, and iron, with daughter for up-stairs work and waiting; good reference. 227 West 67th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook by the day, week, or month; no cards nor offices answered. 148 East 85th St.

COOK.—Protestant; wages, $25; good references; city or country. A. A., 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—In small private family; best city references from last employers. 108 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; good reference. 159 West 33d St., first floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; engaged first of the week; wishes other engagements; accustomed to finest of clothing, shirts included; references. Mrs. Feely, 334 West 57th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to work by day; good laundress, cook, and housecleaner. Nelson, 147 East 22d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; first-class cutter, fitter, speaking several languages, wants more customers, home or out; take engagement for country. Capacity, Box 293 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter and dresser; ladies' and misses' suits; also evening dresses; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 305 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; good cutter and fitter; go short distance in the country. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Diobu; will make gowns from $8 to $14; best of city reference. 202 West 43d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By well-educated, North German, experienced kindergartener, teaching German, English, and French; also a good needleworker, as governess or companion. L. Z., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By an highly educated German lady (Hanover) to teach children; experienced in all kinds of needlework; highest city references. F. Meyer, 28 Sutton Place.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes situation as governess for French lady; has been with her two years; highest recommendation. Apply, Mrs. F. B. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady, well educated, as nursery governess or companion; willing to travel; very good references. Mademoiselle, 112 East 37th St.

KINDERGARTENER.—By German with Krauss-Boelte diploma and best city references. Dr. John Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

Housekeepers.

COMPANION TO WEALTHY ELDERLY LADY or Couple.—By refined middle-aged American lady, widow of physician; experienced in first-class housekeeping. Highest References, 63 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By excellent housekeeper in every way in small family; salary, $30 month; testimonials furnished. H. H., 169 West 64th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent woman, where another helper is kept. M. C., 308 West 15th St.; ring three times.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisian girl; competent dressmaker; cut and fit; take care of lady's wardrobe; call, hairdresser; city references. V. N., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant; good seamstress and hairdresser; expert packer; will travel or go to the country; best city reference. M. M., Box 354, Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; thoroughly competent in all her work; in American family, long years' good reference. L. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Young French person, experienced, good seamstress, desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By respectable girl as maid and seamstress, or sewing and chamberwork; understands dressmaking and fine sewing; best city reference. Mulgrave, care Sulger, 140 West 52d St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend in every way; situation to travel preferred. 38 East 39th St., present employer's.

MAID.—By a Protestant girl as maid and competent seamstress; thoroughly understands duties; best city reference. Address L. C., Box 357, Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in duties as maid; all kinds of sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking; city reference; wages, $20. Maid, 127 East 63d St.

MAID.—By French maid and chambermaid; good seamstress; personal reference. H. E., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a neat North German as maid or governess; good seamstress; excellent reference; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

MAID.—English; good hairdresser, sewer, and packer; understands her duties thoroughly; references. Nicholas. 720 5th Av.

MAID.—French maid; speaks German; good seamstress and packer; references. E. L. M., 341 West 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; city references. 377 West 36th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss; willing and obliging. Marie, 115 East 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress in private family; nine years' city reference from last place. S., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; city or country; in private family; excellent shirt ironer; best city reference. W., Box 345, Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in private family; very best city reference; present employer can be seen. L., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; first-class reference; no objection to country. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; city references. 161 East 52d St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent in private family; can give best recommendations from best families. B., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by the day; in private families; best city references. 132 East 50th St., Donohue's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; good shirt ironer; city reference. 300 West 48th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class woman in private family; city or country; good city reference. 222 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; two years' city reference from last place. E. C., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent German person as infant's nurse; take full charge of young infant; understands sterilized milk; first-class family; good reference; only young infant. $10 Park Av., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a Frenchwoman; thoroughly competent and trustworthy as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; invaluable for sick or delicate baby; many years' highest city references. Anna, 162 West 22d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best reference. 160 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant nurse; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. Address for two days M. Box 355 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent Scotch nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman; by the week or month; references; terms moderate. Mrs. Thomson, 856 6th Av.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse, who can take full charge; excellent city reference; willing to live in the country. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's or child's nurse; three years' personal city reference; no objection to travel; lady can be seen. 511 5th Av., from 9 to 1.

NURSE.—By a competent person as infant's nurse; understands care of child brought up on bottle; city or country; best reference. M. M., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant girl as child's nurse; can sew nicely; child over 1 year preferred. Call, until 1, 534 Madison Av., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a young German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references; Christian families preferred. Remer Bell, 333 East 30th St.

NURSE.—To take charge of invalid or confinement; first-class reference; good reader; terms moderate. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse, and would sew and make herself useful; good reference. 176 West 95th St.; Durfee's bell.

NURSE.—By French nurse in American family to care for child from two to three; best city references. 221 West 34th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as experienced infant's nurse; city or country; first-class personal city reference. 349 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By young girl; is capable of teaching; can give personal reference. Call, two days, at 142 West 58th St.

NURSE.—By careful Protestant young woman as infant's nurse in private family; best city reference. 241 West 46th St.; Atkins's bell.

NURSE.—By young girl as children's nurse; best city reference. 101 East 40th St.

NURSE.—Well experienced with children; good references. 217 West 16th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; understands dressmaking; cuts by a French system. Advertiser, care of Mrs. Muller, 568 Lexington Av., between 50th and 51st Sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a German Protestant as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or as maid to an elderly lady. 880 Park Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; city reference; wages, $25. M. C., Box 309, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By neat, young girl as first-class waitress in small private family; understands her business; best city reference. 223 East 70th St., McGuire's bell.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as waitress and chambermaid; first-class city reference. 450 West 54th St., housekeeper's bell.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as waitress in a private family; best personal references. 116 West 63d St.; ring McCarthy's bell.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; country for Summer; best city reference. 171 East 63d St., care Mrs. Kelly.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress and parlormaid; best city reference; city or country. 139 West 100th St., care of Dolan.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; country for Summer; best city references; wages, $20. J., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; best city reference; no cards. D. K., 100 West 53d St., J. Burns's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman, Protestant, as waitress in private family; best reference from last employer. 230 East 30th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid; good references. M. H., 251 Columbus Av.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; best of city references. A., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; personal city reference. 215 East 85th St. Gill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By young girl to take care of children; city reference. 101 East 40th St.

CARETAKERS.—For Summer or longer; one grown son. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

EDUCATED YOUNG LADY WISHES TO ACcompany a lady to Europe; references. Norwegian, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

KINDERGARTENER.—With Krauss-Boese diploma; experience, and best references. Dr. J. Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

MOTHER'S HELP, USEFUL COMPANION, or as nursery governess; willing to travel. 129 West 35th St., Suite 7.

SHIRT HAND.—First-class; by day; terms, $1.50. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—As butler, or butler and valet; by a competent man, where second man or parlormaid is kept; English; age, 32; first-class reference. J. M., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; tall; good appearance; age, 42; one year's excellent reference from present place; fourteen years' London service. 743 6th Av., Doson.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent, highly recommended young man as butler or second man; first-class city and country references. Personal, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—French; just disengaged; family going abroad; has best recommendations as to capacity, honesty, sobriety; good care of silver. J., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young man, (25;) honest and willing; good references; present employer can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M., at 52 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; single; age 32; city or country; neat, willing, and obliging; excellent valet; highest personal references. Thomas, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class city references. G. S., care of A. Pudner, 217 East 70th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By young colored man in private family; has first-class city reference; city or country. C. B., 95 Lexington Av.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties; English; age, 34; personal references; in the city. A. Willcox, 202 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent indoor servant; best city recommendations; present employer will highly recommend him; disengaged when suited. J., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; good waiter; understands care of fine silver, cleaning, &c.; neat, active, and obliging; first-class references. Lee, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced French Swiss; thoroughly capable in his duties; takes full charge of dining-room floor; excellent city reference. G., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or second man, or butler and valet; by a single young man; active, steady, and reliable; first-class city references. Grey, 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman where parlormaid or second man is kept; thoroughly competent in all duties; first-class personal references. H. J., 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable French couple; both thoroughly experienced in their duties; sober, honest, neat; best personal references. J. C., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; would take single-handed place; best city references. M. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—As butler; with best city references; city or country. 165 West 10th St., care of B. Borer.

BUTLER.—English; age, 20; just disengaged; thorough servant; good references. C. H., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wants position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; city or country. 8 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant; long experience; present employer can be seen; single; age 33. 59 East 56th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By good-tempered man; will go anywhere; best reference. M., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; understands his business in all branches; high recommendation. H. H., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; six years' city reference; disengaged when suited; age, 37; single. H. C., 253 West 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; understands his business; is sober and honest; best city reference. A. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler or valet; English; good city references. G. B., 66 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young man; single; long reference; present employer can be seen. 59 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swede; best of city references. Albert, 1,242 Broadway.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife to take care of private house for Summer; unquestionable references. Mortimer, 168 West 98th St.

CARETAKER.—Wanted, a house to care for during the Summer months by man and wife; best references. Caretaker, care of paint shop, 2 7th Av.

Coachmen.

A1 COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; first-class references; last employer can be seen. A. S., 203 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; ten years' experience; five years' city reference as driver; two years with last employer; disengaged on account of family giving up horses. T. M., 201 West 77th St., care of Foley.

COACHMAN.—Single; 5 feet 10 inches; aged 32; a steady, sober man; six years' first-class city references; will be disengaged on account of family going to Europe; can handle four or tandem if required; family can be seen. Coachman, care of Clifford, 134 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; ten years' experience; five years' city reference as driver; two years with last employer; disengaged on account of family giving up horses. T. M., 201 West 77th St., care of Foley.

COACHMAN.—By a willing, persevering worker; understands thoroughly the care and driving of fine horses, first-class trainer and breaking in of young horses, as reference can certify; last and former employer can be seen. Trainer, 349 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single young man; lately landed; thorough horseman; neat appearance; will stand; willing and respectful; from North of Ireland; country preferred. Call, or address, two days, 12 East 27th St., private stable. P. McGovern.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, reliable, single man; German; understands proper care of horses, carriage, lawn, walks; good milker; will be generally useful; country place wanted until May 27; city or country; reference. D. B., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Competent and trustworthy; to take charge of first-class establishment; good, careful city driver; English; age 36; married; strictly temperate; highest personal and written references. R. James, care E. Jackson, 1,223 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Family going abroad highly recommend thoroughly competent, honest, respectful, faithful, stylish-appearing married man; skillful driver; with moderate expectations. Hughes, 100 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By sober young man having first-class reference from last and former employers, who can be seen; country preferred. E. G. S., 246 West Houston St.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands his business; thoroughly honest, sober, obliging; no incumbrance; capable city driver and very good rider; best reference. 234 East 83d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his man; English; four years' reference; good, careful driver; thoroughly understands his duties. Robert Bell, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—I wish to secure a situation for my coachman, as I am giving up horses; has been in my employ several years. J. Macdonough, 78 Trinity Place, New-York City.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class Protestant man; several years' first-class city reference from last and former employers, who can be seen. T. G., 125 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and competent man; just disengaged; four years in last place; best city references; last employer can be seen. 1,036 3d Av., third bell.

COACHMAN.—German; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing to be generally useful; 10 years' reference; city or country; H. Strumbask, 2,033 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; over nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober; willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad wishes to secure situation for his coachman; married; age 34; ten years' personal city references. Present employer's, 161 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; not afraid of work; best reference from former and last employer. L. C., 166 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By single man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; city or country. M. C., 8 Dale Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and competent man; just disengaged; four years in last place; best city references; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; country place the year round; splendid references and a first-class horseman. A. E. W., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thorough horseman in all its branches; capable of doing all kinds of horse work; 13 years' reference. Francis Lenord, 25 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; good, careful driver; willing and obliging; city or country; first-class city reference. Jack, 411 West 56th St., care Gee.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; nine years in present place; never had any lame or sick horses. 586 Park Av., Box 2.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; honest, sober, obliging; careful, city, stylish driver; best of reference. F. D., 234 East 83d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; thoroughly experienced in horses, carriages, and harness; best references. Carl Shultz, Noroton, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; disengaged on account of employer going to Europe; employer can be seen till April 10; city or country; country preferred. L. Fletcher, care Ryerson & Brown, 128 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart appearance; thoroughly understands care horses, harness, carriages; excellent city references; experienced, sober, honest; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands his business thoroughly; honest, sober, obliging; first-class city driver and good rider; neat appearance; not afraid of work; best of reference from former and last employers. J. W., 351 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK or LAUNdress.—By a man and wife; no incumbrance; both thoroughly understand their duties; are willing and obliging; very industrious; highest city reference. 226 East 21st St.

COACHMAN.—Married, 33, not afraid of work; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; sober, willing, honest, civil; splendid appearance; unsurpassed references. Coachman, 306 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By a perfectly sober and honest coachman; especially good for ladies and children; 17 years with present employer. Can be seen any morning, between 9 and 10, or any evening, between 8 and 9, at 12 West 33d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By experienced man; understands hot and cold greenhouses, and flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's place; Scotch; married; age 38; excellent reference from past and present employers. Alex. E. Hogg, Bayville, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a gardener as head gardener; English; married; no family; ten years' reference from last place; thoroughly experienced in graperies, greenhouses, orchids, lawn, flowers, and kitchen garden; strictly temperate. J. King, 301 East 100th St.

GARDENER.—Age 30; single; 15 years' experience in private places; first-class man in all branches of horticulture; first-class testimonials from Europe and America. X. Y. Z., Box 112 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; German; without children; on gentleman's place or horticultural establishment; fine references. Charles Reinert, 223 Washington St., Hoboken.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands care of greenhouse, rosehouse, graperies, fruits, and vegetable garden; good references. Gardener, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Age 30; single; private place, where two or more are kept; well up in glass, lawns, vegetables, &c.; excellent testimonials. Flex, Box 216 Times.

GARDENER, &c.—By gardener and useful man on gentleman's place; handy with carpenter's tools; reference. J. H., 106 West 42d St.

GARDENER.—A gentleman desires to find a place for a competent gardener. H. Godwin, 52 Lafayette Place.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Understands care of horses and harness; good driver; honest, sober, and obliging; can be highly recommended by present employer. Call, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 10 to 1 o'clock, at 377 5th Av.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; can drive; good rider; city or country; good reference. A. J., care of Clark, 133 East 14th St.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—By single man for the country; with best reference; is willing to make himself useful. P. H., care groom, 826 7th Av.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands horses, harness, and carriages, and will be highly recommended; best city reference. F. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—German; single; reliable, sober, and trustworthy; in private family; city or country; A1 reference. E. W., Box 205, Times.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED BUTLER.—By young Englishman; first-class personal references; thoroughly competent in all duties. H. E., 1961 Park Av., Town.

SECOND MAN.—Under a butler; Swede; age, 20; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; personal reference. Danielson, 242 East 27th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man in a private family; over two years' city reference. Treanor, 785 7th Av.

SECOND MAN.—Englishman; thoroughly understands duties, and can furnish excellent references. James, care janitor, 525 Park Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman who understands his business; first-class references. E. W., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By competent young man; can furnish first-class city references. M. B., 359 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Gardener; care of horses, cows, lawns, and roads; willing to make himself generally useful on gentleman's place in country; best city reference. C., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By man to do general work on gentleman's place; can give first-class reference. W. McSweeney, 546 West 40th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of horses; handy with tools; strictly sober; best references; country preferred. H. S., 420 East 84th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 25, in the country, to care for horses; best country references. W. M., 252 West 41st St.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—Gentleman very highly recommends well-experienced traveling servant; with him nine months; to gentleman or ladies going to Europe; age, 32; knows five languages, Europe, and the East very well; twelve years' excellent testimonials. Francis, 7 East 57th St.

VALET.—By an Englishman who thoroughly understands his duties; single; age, 34; height, 5 feet 10 inches; state terms. A. B., 1,028 3d Av.

VALET or BUTLER.—Speaks several languages; experienced traveler and other accomplishments; to a gentleman. W. P., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city references. F. F., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By an intelligent young man to travel with a gentleman to Europe; first-class references. A. K., 34 West 11th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By first-class waiter; Vienna; three years in country; with A1 city reference; in fine private family, as waiter and be generally useful; wages, $20. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—A clergyman recommends a Swedish man, who has lived with him for the last ten months, as excellent cook and housekeeper for yacht, family, or single gentleman. V. Palmer, 207 East 16th St., present employer's.

MEDICAL STUDENT MUST SECURE POSITION until October to secure money for next year; references first-class; state particulars concerning employment and salary. E. L., Box 125 Times.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, and decorator; practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

PAINTER'S WORK.—Ceiling decorated with flowers, gilded lines, $3 up; rooms papered, $2 up; rooms painted, $1.25 up. S. Jaffa, 310 East 88th St.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, and DECORATing done; city or country. M. Eschwege, 121 Avenue C, near 8th St.

YOUNG MAN (18) UNENCUMBERED SEEKS situation in private house; city or country; honest, reliable; best credentials. M., Box 308, 1,242 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN, TWO, 21 AND 22; SPEAK GERman and English; willing to work at anything. Sarin Onns, 31 Columbia Place, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young woman as housekeeper; American preferred; must be thoroughly accustomed to country life, the care of milk, vegetables, &c.; capable of driving herself to market, used to the management of servants and everything pertaining to a country house and place. Answer, giving age and references, K. A., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A competent young girl to cook, wash, and iron. Apply, from 10 to 2, at 107 East 70th St., third apartment.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—For the Summer; a man to clean windows, sidewalk, and carry coal to kitchen; recommendation as to honesty, &c., required; wages, $6 per month. Private Dwelling, Box 208 Times.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

Will Do What He Can.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chawley—We ought to do something in honah of the mawwidge of Princess Maud, don't y' know.

Edgah—Ya-as, that's so. What ah you goin' to do?

Chawley—Well, as soon as my man gets the diffawence in time computed, I'm goin' to throw wice at her portwait at the exact houah!

Bewildered by Beauty.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Our fashion editor, who saw a great chance Easter Sunday to tell all about the latest fashions in bonnets and gowns, is forced to confess that the faces under the bonnets, and the forms that wore the gowns were so much more beautiful than either bonnets or gowns, that no mere man can tell anything at all about these minor matters.

A Schemer.

From The Detriot Free Press.

Mrs. C.—Did you succeed in renting a house, Alice?

Mrs. S.—No, dear; we are not going to move.

Mrs. C.—But I thought you considered the location unhealthy?

Mrs. S.—We do, but Charlie says if any of us get sick, he'll take us to Europe next year.

Heroic Endeavor.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

It is encouraging to hear a Georgia editor exclaim: "We are going to make a living out of this paper if we die in the attempt!"

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thomsen's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP SCOLA, LAKE GEORGE.—Summer camp for boys; best references; terms moderate. Address, La Fayette & Barlow, 100 West 136th St. F. M. La Fayette, Williams, '92; Edward Bartow, Williams, '92.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of William H. Geiger, Room 107, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHBUSCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-1aw6mF

CORNELL, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE CORNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1896. GEORGE BLISS, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, New-York. ja17-1aw6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANGELA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times

CASE OF MRS. FLEMING

SHE HAS BEEN A PRISONER SINCE SEPTEMBER OF LAST YEAR.

Accused of Poisoning Her Mother—Unable to Get an Inheritance with the Indictment Pending—Another Appeal for a Speedy Trial—The Action of the Police in the Investigations—What the Lawyers for the Defense Maintain.

Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, now the mother of three children, has been in prison charged with matricide since Sept. 3, 1895. On this date she attended the funeral of her mother, whom she is accused of poisoning, and was taken into custody after the burial.

The arrest of the woman, the circumstances attending the death of her mother, the peculiar lives of all those concerned in the case, and the fashion in which incriminating testimony was accumulated by the police have elements rare in the history of celebrated crimes, so that public interest in the fate of the prisoner has been intense.

It has been often asked why, if Mrs. Fleming is innocent, is she not free, and, if there are proofs of her guilt, why a trial has not been had. Another logical determination is based on the tacit admission of the authorities that they are still collecting threads of evidence to establish their contention of guilt, and it is that the time has long passed when a conclusion as to whether the District Attorney could hope for a conviction or should have declared the mystery fathomless, should have been reached.

Recently Mrs. Fleming's lawyers attempted to secure for her by litigation about $80,000, to which she became entitled by her mother's death. The charge of murder was found to be a bar to such acquisition. An acquittal or an abandonment of the prosecution would put the defendant in full possession of her inheritance.

A crisis was reached in the case when, last Monday, counsel for Mrs. Fleming argued for the trial or release of their client before Judge Fitzgerald, who first committed Mrs. Fleming, after a Coroner's jury had virtually exonerated her. The Judge said that he would set the case down for April 20, when he would expect the people, if a further delay was asked, to give excellent reasons therefor; otherwise he would take some definite action.

Briefly told, the circumstances which led up to the crime were: The defendant, who is well educated, accomplished, gently reared, and of illustrious descent, had been wayward. She had never been married, but obtained a verdict for $75,000 from Henry Fleming, whom she sued for betrayal. At the time of the death of her mother she had two children. Her mother was a widow when she married Henry H. Bliss, a real estate speculator. They had two children, Henry E. Bliss, Librarian of the City College, and Florence Bliss.

Henry H. Bliss obtained a limited divorce from his wife several years ago, but he continued to maintain her. Shortly before her death, he began to live at the Colonial Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. Mrs. Fleming had an apartment next to her stepfather's, and he supported her and her children.

Mrs. Bliss lived at 397 St. Nicholas Avenue with her son and daughter. They were at Pleasant Valley, Aug. 30, 1895, when she ate clam chowder and pie, said to have been sent her by Mrs. Fleming. Dr. W. F. Bullman found Mrs. Bliss alarmingly ill. The symptoms were of cholera morbus.

An autopsy revealed gastritis due to some irritant. Druggist W. T. Scheele became, through the police, the expert chemist in the case. He said he found a peculiar combination of tartar emetic, arsenic, and sugar, such as would suggest extreme familiarity with poisons. Druggist Scheele has been an expert in other cases, among them the murder of Maximilian Eglau, and scientific voucher for many stories in sensational newspapers. In the Eglau case Coroner Fitzpatrick repudiated Mr. Scheele as authorized to find "human and anaemic blood" on scrapings from the shoes of William and James Fitzgerald. If a report in a newspaper to which Scheele contributed is true, he found arsenic in sweepings taken from a room which Mrs. Fleming occupied, but which, after she gave it up, had been occupied by eight separate guests, and newly carpeted.

The arrest of Mrs. Fleming as she returned from her mother's funeral has been told, as well as the verdict of the Coroner's jury, Sept. 10, and her committal by Judge Fitzgerald that day. She was indicted Sept. 11 for murder in the first degree in having administered to Evalina M. Bliss "a large quantity of a certain deadly poison—a more particular description of the quantity and nature of the poison being to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown and cannot now be ascertained."

The theory of the police was that Mrs. Fleming put poison in the chowder and pie at the Colonial Hotel and sent them to her mother by the victim's granddaughter, Grace Fleming, nine years old. On Sept. 11 Grace was sent to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on an affidavit by Capt. Thompson that she was a material witness, and might be tampered with. She has since been inaccessible except to the authorities.

Mrs. Fleming recently gave birth to a child outside the Tombs and went back there. Her case was first set for the Oyer and Terminer, Oct. 1, then to the General Session, Dec. 31, and finally for the Supreme Court, Part II., Jan. 4.

Mrs. Fleming's interests are in the hands of John C. Shaw, Charles W. Brooke, Gratz Nathan, and Howard P. Okie, and they say that she cannot be convicted, as she is innocent. They claim many strong points of defense, among them the treatment of Mrs. Bliss by Dr. Bullman for acute and cumulating heart trouble, and the admission of the police that they have not reached the source of the poison.

The pivotal point of the case if it is ever tried, may be the expert testimony on pathology and toxicology. The lawyers for the defense say that they will have an expert of the first class to confront Mr. Scheele. The prosecution claim to have called in an expert to fortify Scheele, but it is maintained that they are bound to clash under cross-examination, and thus give comfort to the defense. Dr. O'Sullivan, who has been associated as a lawyer and a newspaper man with Mr. Scheele, is said to have received a retainer from the District Attorney. Dr. O'Sullivan was, in the Buchanan case, a partner of Charles W. Brooke.

The police claim that they can prove all they say about the chowder and the pie, and that the motive for murder was the inheritance which, by the death of Mrs. Bliss, went to Mrs. Fleming. They say nothing, but look wise, when asked if they know what poison was used and whence it came.

G. RICCI CEASES TO COMPLAIN.

He Withdraws His Charge that He Was Insulted in the Gerard Hotel.

Signor G. Ricci withdrew his complaint in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday that he and his orchestra of women had been insulted by guests of the Gerard Hotel.

A summons for "John Doe" was served on Mr. Mooney, a clerk in the hotel. In court the clerk said he knew nothing about the trouble. William B. Gerard, proprietor of the hotel, then explained that Mr. and Mrs. George Law gave a family party in their apartments Tuesday night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Smith, Col. Richard Savage, the artist, and his wife, Mrs. Gessner and her son, and Mrs. Sledge. Not long after the arrival of the musicians he saw Ricci in an excited controversy with one of the men of the party. He was told that the trouble grew out of the request of one of the women for the playing of the "Lanciers."

Charles L. Brooke appeared for the complainant, and after a brief consultation with his client he announced that the complaint was withdrawn.

Complaint Against Steam Company.

The Health Board yesterday heard the complaint of citizens against the New-York Steam Company's plant, in Fifty-eighth Street, near Madison Avenue. George F. Dominick and Dr. Dillon Brown appeared for the property owners. Dr. E. W. Martin, the board's Chief Inspector, said he found the conditions about as Mr. Dominick and Dr. Brown represented them. W. C. Andrews, President of the company, said no soft coal was used, and he did everything possible to abate the nuisance. Besides, the plant would be moved soon to the East River. The board postponed action until next Tuesday.

A SALE OF OLD CHINESE POTTERY.

Porcelains and Curios from the Collection of Lieut. Hans Lehmann.

Ortgies & Co., at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, will sell at public auction on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, April 14 and 15, at 3:15 o'clock, a collection of rare old pottery, porcelain, and curios, from China, the property of a former aide de camp to Li Hung Chang —Lieut. Hans Lehmann.

To those who are familiar with this work, there are many attractive pieces, though it is by no means necessary to be a connoisseur to enjoy the beauties both of shape and color evident in the wares. Reference to the catalogue will show many different objects, beginning with a collection of specimens of blue and white snuff bottles, with various seals and marks, the Kien-Lung, Yung-ching, Kang-he, and others of early periods.

Among the jade, agate, amethyst, crystal, hardstone curios, and other ornaments of the period of 1736-95 are finely carved white jade figure, five inches high; crystal paper weight, with carving of a dog, lapis lazuli carving of a Chinese and dog, dark amber ornament of fruit and bloodstone carving of two birds. Then there are an amethyst cosmetic box in form of a toad, malachite cardholder, decoration of a butterfly and scrolls carved in relief, together with a rich white glaze presentation vase, decorated with palace and temple ornaments.

There are cloisonné and bronzes of cabinet size, powder boxes with inlaid flower and medallions in red, white, blue, yellow, and purple; bottle from vases, Han dynasty bronze wine cups, incense burners, inlaid with leaves; bowls, candlesticks, rouge boxes, and snuff bottles. With these are vases of the Ming, Kang-he, and Kien-Lung eras, and five color jars, ginger jars, and water bottles, many of them single colors, for mantel and alcove.

A collection of deities, lions, dogs, birds, and other species, of Min and Knag-he eras may be seen, in various colors, including a rouge box in the form of a mouse.

In short, there are three hundred odd pieces in all, including hawthorn, branch and cluster, blossom ginger jars, and white pottery of the Ming era, notable among these last being colors in old gray, gray crackle, flat vases, turquois, and white.

ROBERT MACLAY TO THE MAYOR.

He Gives His Views in Favor of Retaining School Trustees.

President Robert Maclay of the Board of Education sent to the Mayor yesterday an argument in favor of the present Trustee system in the schools that was made before the Committee on Cities in Albany March 18. Mr. Maclay indorses the argument, and concludes his communication to the Mayor as follows:

It seems to me that the present school system is an ideal one, and right in line with the civil service reform that all good citizens have been laboring for for years. Now, let us look briefly at the civil service of the "committee bill," which bill does away with the School Trustees and provides for:

First—The Board of Education as before.

Second—The City Superintendent appointed as before.

The City Superintendents examine candidates as before, and prepare an "Eligible list." Then this same board, which to this point has been performing entirely proper pedagogical duties, resolves itself into a board for the selection of teachers. They nominate teachers for appointment to the Board of Education and the board appoints. After that the Superintendents promote teachers, regulate salaries, and grade of teachers, and remove teachers by a majority vote. (See bill, Section 26.)

What kind of civil service is this? A Board of Education making appointments of teachers from an eligible list prepared by its own creatures—the Superintendents.

There is not a political party that would dare advocate the passage of a law embodying such civil service, the carrying out of which would prove the greatest farce ever presented on the political stage.

"Furthermore," says Mr. Maclay, "under the present system it is imperative that the Inspectors sign each license to teach. This license is but provisionary, and liable to be revoked at its expiration if at that time the teacher upon re-examination is found unfitted for the services required of him or her. This provisionary license is continued by the Superintendent until in his opinion the teacher is fully equipped for a permanent position. A permanent license once granted can only be revoked for cause. No such safeguards are provided for in the 'compromise bill.'"

A LABOR LEADER IN DOUBT.

Mr. Trenor Knows Nothing of a Proclamation Bearing His Signature.

In The Rocky Mountain News of April 5, published in Denver, Col., the entire front page is taken up with the signatures of prominent labor men attached to a long proclamation originally drafted in 1893, which culminates in the following resolutions:

We demand of the present Congress the immediate return to the money of the Constitution as established by our fathers by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, the coins of both metals to be equally full tender for all debts, public and private, as before the fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873.

We also condemn the increase of the National debt in time of peace, and the use of interest-bearing bonds at any time.

Among the signatures to the resolutions are those of Samuel Gompers and Henry H. Trenor, who in 1893 was General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Mr. Trenor said yesterday that the signature was similar to his, but he could not swear to it. He said he had no recollection of the proclamation or the resolutions.

A WOMAN CHECKED HIS HORSES.

William Holmes Was Trying to Escape After an Assault.

William Holmes of 77 Clark Street was fined $5 in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for disorderly conduct. He had been arrested for assaulting John Larkin of 444 West Thirty-fifth Street, in Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, Wednesday afternoon, but Larkin did not appear in court to press the complaint.

Holmes was arrested by Policeman Brown of the bicycle corps of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. The policeman saw Holmes jump from his truck and knock Larkin down, who is also a truck driver, and was standing at the head of his horses.

Holmes returned to his truck, and was about to drive off, when a middle-aged, well-dressed woman ran into the street and held his horses by the bits until Brown could unmount from his bicycle and arrest the driver. Then she disappeared before her name could be obtained.

Larkin was knocked senseless by Holmes's blow. He was revived by an ambulance surgeon, and explained that he was assaulted because he would not permit Holmes's horses to eat from bales of hay on his truck.

PEOPLE'S TRACTION CO-DEFENDANT.

Hearing in Franchise Injunction Case Set Down for To-day.

Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order permitting the People's Traction Company to come in as a party defendant in the suit for an injunction restraining the Controller from continuing the auction sale of the franchise for a proposed surface road from the Harlem to the Bronx River.

At the first sale the People's Traction Company bid 97 per cent. of the gross receipts of the road for the first three years, and after that 95 per cent. The North New-York Traction Company bid over 6,000 per cent.

Justice Beekman decided that after the bids passed 100 per cent. of the gross receipts, the bidding degenerated into a farce, and that the bid of the People's Traction Company was the highest bona fide bid.

Pending an appeal from the decision ex-Lieut. Governor Sheehan, on behalf of James Ferguson, a taxpayer, obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Controller from holding another sale. This injunction is returnable to-day, when it will be sought to make it permanent.

Will Continue to Make Brewster Wagons.

Through an error, it was stated in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES that H. M. Duncan was to succeed J. B. Brewster & Co., carriage makers. The James B. Brewster Company has been reorganized, and will continue business at 311 to 319 West Forty-third Street. Mr. J. B. Brewster remains with the company, as well as the master mechanic and old hands. This firm has no connection with any other house. Mr. Duncan, who was with the old firm for many years, will carry on a carriage business under his own name.

ERRORS IN RAINES LAW

TWO MORE THAT ARE PROBABLY THE RESULT OF HASTE.

Repeal of a Chapter of the Statutes Gives Wholesalers Rights in Prohibited Districts—Another Repeal Relates to the Construction of a Sewer—District Attorney's Office at Work—Test of Constitutionality of the Act Will Be Made To-day.

Two more errors in the Raines law were pointed out yesterday by close students of that measure. As neither of them seriously affects the operation of the law, it is quite plain that the errors are the result of undue haste.

In the schedule of laws repealed, Chapter 679 of the Laws of 1887 is among those repealed in their entirety. It so happens that this law is the only restraint against the selling of liquor in quantities of five gallons or more in districts where local option prevents a retail sale of liquor. The consequence of the repeal of Chapter 679 of the Laws of 1887 is, therefore, to allow wholesale liquor merchants to sell as freely in prohibition districts as in other parts of the State.

Excise Commissioner Woodman called attention to a second obvious error. Chapter 744 of the Laws of 1895, all of which is repealed by the schedule following the Raines law, relates to the authorizing of the construction of a main sewer in the town of Gates. This same error had already been pointed out in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Commissioner Woodman says that the law which Mr. Raines intended to repeal was Chapter 774 of the Laws of 1895. This is an act to prevent Commissioners of Excise from engaging in traffic in liquor or cigars directly or indirectly so long as they continue in office. As the Raines law legislated all Commissioners out of office, there was no need of cumbering the statute book with penal provisions directed against them.

Acting District Attorney Vernon M. Davis said yesterday that his office was engaged in construing the provisions of the Raines law, so as to be ready to take a side when the first case under the new law came into court.

The provision about keeping up shades and colored screens on Sunday has troubled the District Attorney's office a good deal. It is easy to take down a screen when there is one, but what is puzzling the District Attorney's office is what must be done if the barroom has no windows through which a policeman can look. The police want a very wide and searching application of this clause, especially in regard to hotels, where the bar is often in the middle of the house. The District Attorney's office will give what it believes to be the true meaning of this clause of the law as soon as a case based upon not exposing the interior of a barroom is brought before one of the higher courts.

An afternoon paper yesterday quoted a member of the Grand Jury, now sitting, as saying: "We want to find indictments for all violations of the law. The District Attorney, who prepared the evidence, wants us to make as many dismissals as possible. That is why the true bills and the dismissals are ranging about even just now." When this statement was shown to George Gordon Battle, the Assistant District Attorney, who advises the Grand Jury, he said:

"It is false to say that I want the Grand Jury to make as many dismissals as possible. I have placed all the evidence that I could before the members of the Grand Jury, and then I have advised them to the best of my ability as to what constitutes a crime and what does not."

A circular signed H. Lyman, Excise Commissioner, reached the local Board of Excise yesterday and warned it that a complete list of the licensed at present force must be furnished to the new Deputy Excise Commissioner for this city before April 15.

The same circular threatened each member of the Board of Excise with a penalty of $500 if he neglected to turn over all books, papers, and scrapbooks before the first day of next June.

The Excise Board received this circular without a tremor. Commissioner Woodman said that, pending a decision on the constitutionality of the Raines law, no action would be taken by the Board of Excise.

The constitutionality of the Raines liquor tax law will be argued to-day in this city before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The appeal in this case is brought by Frederick G. Einsfield, a saloon keeper, who wished to have his license renewed for a year by the Board of Excise after the Raines liquor tax law had been signed by the Governor.

The Excise Board refused to renew Einsfield's license on the ground that it was not allowed to do so under the provisions of the Raines law. Thereupon Einsfield appealed to the courts by means of a writ of certiorari.

The case was heard by Judge Pryor on March 25, and was decided in favor of the Excise Board. From this decision an appeal was taken, which will be heard to-day by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The argument for Einsfield will be opened by Samuel Untermyer of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, and Joseph H. Choate will follow on the same side. No notice of such technical points as the procedure of the Assembly in passing the bill will be taken, but the unconstitutionality of the law will be argued upon four grounds.

The first of these is that the bill was the appropriation of a State tax for a local purpose and therefore required a two-thirds majority of each house to pass it. The second point is that the Legislature in fixing the amount of the licenses made arbitrary distinctions in the classification of cities, opposed to the express classification of them by the Constitution. The third point is that, as the law was really a special city law, it should therefore have been referred to the several cities for approval or disapproval. The fourth point is that the tax is unequally and inequitably levied.

A decision in favor of the appellant on any one of these four points would upset the constitutionality of the Raines law as a whole. While hearing was set down to the Attorney General, so that if he wished he could come to the assistance of the Excise Commissioners, who will otherwise be represented by their attorney, Julius M. Mayer.

TOO BUSY TO DISCUSS RAINES LAW.

District Attorney Backus Will Advise Those Interested as to Its Meaning.

District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn has not given an opinion on the Raines law. His assistant, William O. Miles, gave an opinion during Mr. Backus's vacation which some of the police officials believe will not stand in court.

"I have examined the Raines bill," Mr. Backus said yesterday, "and Mr. Miles's interpretation of it. I have not time to discuss the subject. I am not willing to give all my time to the new Raines bill. I should like to have the Liquor Dealers' Association, the Brewers' Association, the Grocers' Association, or any other association come to me with their counsel and examine this law, and arrange an understanding as to what it requires. I shall act on the presumption that all men whose business is affected by this law intend to comply with it as soon as they understand its provisions. I am willing to help them to an understanding of this law, and of what changes in the excise law have been made by it."

The Central Liquor Dealers' Association met in Saengerbund Hall yesterday, and appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Backus in reference to the Raines law. One of the members said he had erected a hotel in the rear of his saloon. It was 15 feet by 15 feet, and he had made ten rooms in that space. The committee will ask the District Attorney if this will comply with the law, which specifies that a hotel must have at least ten rooms.

Several Brooklyn surety companies handed in propositions to become bondsmen under the law for the saloon keepers. Their charges are 1 per cent., or $15 a year for each license.

The surety company of which the son of ex-Senator Platt is manager offered to furnish bonds for 3 per cent. or $30 a year. A committee was appointed to consider the matter.

IS NIAGARA FALLS EXEMPT?

Saloon Keepers Think They Have Found a Loophole in the Law.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 9.—A new phase of the excise law has presented itself here and gladdened the hearts of the local saloon keepers, who are living in hope that the law will not be enforced here for some months to come. If only they can tide over the Summer months, when the tourist travel is very heavy, they will be satisfied.

The bill provides that in case any cities have been incorporated since the last enumeration, State or Federal, the rate of license cannot be fixed until after the Excise Commissioners shall have taken a census of the city so incorporated. This is the situation of affairs here, Niagara Falls having become a city since the last enumeration.

The problem is, if the rate of license cannot be fixed, do the other provisions of the law apply—such as Sunday closing, &c.? It is held by many here that they do not, and that the census taking is a condition precedent to the enforcement of any part of the law. This, it is understood, is the opinion of the majority of the local Police Commissioners, who will meet next week to consider the matter. If this view shall prevail the law will be inoperative in this city until not only the Special Inspectors are appointed, but until the census has been taken. This certainly would take several months.

Don't Want Thirsty New-Yorkers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 9.—The Gamma Sigma, a society composed of ministers, today took action looking to the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic. It was decided that the first thing to be done was to arouse public sentiment and create an opposition to the result of the enforcement of the Raines bill and make it useless for New-Yorkers to come here to slake their Sunday thirst. To that end, the Gamma Sigma has secured the Congregational Tabernacle and will hold a public meeting on April 27. All denominational differences will be sunk in this matter, and Protestants and Catholics will work together.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lyons and the Misses Lyons of East Seventy-second Street will sail for Europe next week. They will spend a short time in London, after which they will visit Paris. They will remain in the latter city until late in May, when they will travel extensively.

—Invitations have just been issued for the wedding of Miss Jennie M. Penner, daughter of Mrs. M. F. Grumbacher of 732 Lexington Avenue, to Alexander Schulzé of St. Petersburg, Russia. The weding will take place in St. Thomas's Church on April 22, after which there will be a reception at the home of the bride's mother. The bride and bridegroom will sail for Europe on May 19, and make their home in St. Petersburg.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street left town on Wednesday for a three months' tour in the South and West. They will visit Mexico and California, and may go to Alaska. Their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., will return to their home in Glen Ridge, N. J., to-morrow.

—Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Piatt will soon close their apartments in the St. Andrew's, at the Boulevard and Seventy-second Street, and will spend the Summer at Port Chester-on-the-Sound.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tyson Yerkes, accompanied by Miss Mary Cook of Chicago, are visiting Mrs. Taylor, the eldest sister of Mrs. Yerkes, at Colorado Springs.

—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Fletcher of 661 Fifth Avenue will leave town within the next day or two for Atlantic City, where they will spend a fortnight.

—Mme. Van Norman of 280 West Seventy-first Street has issued cards for a reception this evening. She will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Virginia Leedy Matthews and Mrs. Marius B. Beckman. Mrs. Beckman, who has a cultured mezzo-soprano voice, will also sing.

—Anouncement is made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Miller and Dr. C. B. Carter. The wedding will take place on April 29. Miss Miller is an unusually pretty girl of the semi-blonde type. Dr. Carter, who has been residing in New-York for several years, is a South Carolinian by birth.

—Dr. and Mrs. Frank Abbott, Jr., whose home for many years was at 49 West Fifty-seventh Street, have moved to their new house at 206 West Seventieth Street.

—The eighth annual entertainment in aid of the Home Hotel Association took place yesterday afternoon in the Herald Square Theatre, and brought out a large number of people prominent in society. Among those taking part in the programme were Charles Harbury, Verner Clarges, Miss Helen Tracy, Mrs. Theodore Harris, Oscar Stube, the Topaldi brothers, Mrs. Golding Hirschberg, Baby Minzesheimer, and Walter Pelham. Among the patrons and patronesses were Edwin L. Abel, Mrs. William Amory, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. E. Cornelius Benedict, Mrs. Edwin Beers, Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. S. G. Bogert, Mrs. A. Curtis Bond, Miss R. Bondy, Mrs. William A. Budd, Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, Mrs. E. M. Bunker, Mrs. Leopold Cahn, Mrs. Nathan Chandler, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. William P. Clyde, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. E. L. Demorest, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. C. T. Dillingham, Mrs. H. F. Dinsmore, Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Robert G. Dun, Robert Dunlap, Miss Fannie F. Einstein, Mrs. Eugene Ely, Mrs. William M. Evarts, Mrs. Richard H. Ewart, Mrs. Marie L. Ewen, Morton Ferris, Mrs. Frederick E. Gilbert, Mrs. Daniel Paine Griswold, Mrs. Harriette W. Goelet, Mrs. George Gordon, Mrs. Bryce Gray, Jr., the Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., Mrs. Joshua Gregg, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Orlando M. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Harris, Mrs. Tracy Hyde Harris, Mrs. Horace J. Hayden, Mrs. Amelia Henshaw, Mrs. Leon Hess, Mrs. Esther Herrman, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. J. G. Holland, Mrs. T. N. Holister, Mrs. Charles S. Homer, Jr., Mrs. George H. Hughes, the Rev. Daniel Huntington, W. R. Huntington, D. D., Mrs. William Hustace, the Rev. S. Macauley Jackson, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Miss F. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Oliver S. Jones, Mrs. Marie T. Lange, Mrs. J. Bowers Lee, Mrs. Joseph J. Little, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. A. Inez Ludlow, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. William Moir, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Mary C. Ogden, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. M. Fay Peirce, Mrs. S. Olcott Rhines, Mrs. Frederick Satterlee, Miss St. John, Mrs. V. R. Sharpless, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Arthur Murray Sherwood, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, Mrs. Alexander J. C. Skene, Miss J. Anna Sloat, Mrs. Ballard Smith, Mrs. J. J. Smith, Mrs. J. Rufus Smith, Mrs. W. Alexander Smith, Mrs. J. Noble Stearns, Benjamin Stern, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Gen. and Mrs. Grant Wilson, Mrs. Marie R. Williams, Mrs. Sophronia Wisner, Mrs. John A. Vanderpoel, Mrs. A. R. Van Nest, and Mrs. John Sherwood.

—The marriage of Miss Fay Down, daughter of Mrs. M. C. Down of 130 West Seventy-seventh Street, to W. H. Donaldson, is announced for April 29. It will be a home wedding, and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church. The best man is to be William R. Down, brother of the bride, and the maid of honor will be Miss Annie A. Down.

—The Concert Crépuscule, which has been in preparation for a number of weeks, will be given under the patronage of some well-known society women this evening at the Mendelssohn Club Rooms. It will be for the benefit of the New-York Diet Kitchen, which supplies nourishing food to the sick poor. A brilliant programme by eminent artists is promised, and the affair seems sure to prove both an artistic and a social success. Among those who will take part in the programme are Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, soprano; Miss Anna Babette Huss, alto; Mrs. Elford Gould, pianist; Miss Geraldine Morgan, violinist; William H. Rieger, tenor; Ericson Bushnell, baritone; Paul Morgan, violoncelist, and Mr. Schnecker, accompanist.

—The engagement has been announced of Miss Blanche Pauline Stonehill of 138 West Forty-eighth Street to Myron L. Webster of this city.

PATRIARCH.

TO ACT AGAINST MANAGERS

THOSE IN CHARGE OF THE LADIES' DEBORAH NURSERY INVOLVED.

State Board of Charities Will Proceed in Accordance with the Recommendation of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Institution—The Officers Are Much Disturbed and Say They Will Demand the Usual Public Allowance.

Proceedings will be taken by the State Board of Charities against the managers of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory of this city, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee appointed to investigate the institution, as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared for presentation to the Supreme Court.

The law under which this action is to be taken is Chapter 771 of the Laws of 1895, which empowers the State Board to investigate any institution of a charitable nature in the State, and further provides:

If it shall appear, after such investigation, that any inmate or inmates of the institution are cruelly, negligently, or improperly treated, or inadequate provision is made for their sustenance, clothing, care, supervision, or other condition necessary to their comfort or well-being, said board is empowered to issue an order, in the name of the people, and under its official seal, directed to the proper officer or managers of such institution requiring them to modify such treatment, or apply such remedy, or both, as shall therein be specified; before such order is issued, it must be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court after notice to them and hearing thereon had, and any person to whom such an order is directed who shall willfully and unlawfully refuse to obey the same, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

The State Board of Charities will also request the Board of Estimate and Apportionment not to appropriate any more money from the Excise Fund to this institution until it is reorganized and the reforms which the investigation committee deem necessary are carried out.

The City Magistrates will also be requested not to commit any more children to the institution until these conditions are complied with. Controller Fitch will be asked not to pay any money to the institution until the Supreme Court passes on the matter.

Mrs. Deborah H. Alexander, who founded the institution, and who, with the assistance of her husband, her son, and daughter-in-law, and other members of the family, runs the establishment, was greatly disturbed yesterday over the report of the committee's investigation. She said that any attempt to interfere with the institution would be resisted in the courts.

"All the children in the nursery have been committed by the courts, and their commitments run until they are sixteen years old," she said; "and the city is, therefore, bound to support them. We will certainly claim from the Excise Fund our share per capita until the last child is sixteen."

Morris Alexander, who is President of the institution, of which his wife is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said that the report of the committee which made the investigation was a vile slander.

"The statement that any member of my family has made money out of the management of the institution is false," said Mr. Alexander. "We propose to hire a lawyer and have a public investigation. There has been no extravagance in the management of the nurseries, and none of the officers receive any salary. The complaints against our society have their origin in the United Hebrew Charities. There is a branch there who is jealous of our success, and has been for years endeavoring to destroy us."

At the office of the United Hebrew Charities the statement made by Mr. Alexander that some person in that organization was responsible for the attack on the Deborah Nursery was said to be absurd. Manager Rosenau of the United Hebrew Charities had been summoned as a witness before the State Board, and gave testimony as to his knowledge of the management of the establishment which was under investigation, and that in all the United Hebrew Charities had to do with the matter.

Complaints as to the management of the Deborah Nursery had been made to the officers of the Charities, and these had been invariably referred to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

President Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said yesterday that the Deborah Nursery had been a source of trouble to the society for the past ten years. The complaints against it had been frequent, and the Board of Health had been called on to interfere a number of times. The last complaint, on which the State Board of Charities had reported Wednesday, was made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the further prosecution of the matter now rested with the State Board.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE TROUBLES

The Rev. Dr. Stimson Does Not Think They Have Yet Been Settled.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson takes the acceptance of his resignation as pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle cheerfully, and even good-humoredly.

Speaking of the meeting of the congregation on Wednesday night, at which his resignation was accepted by a vote of 140 to 100, Dr. Stimson said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

I have absolutely nothing more to say about the matter. I do not even wish to reply to what Mr. Bliss said at the meeting last night, or to what any of the others said. So far as I can see from reading the accounts in the morning papers, the greater part of the meeting, after I left, was made up of personal bickerings between committees, sub-committees, and the like. At any rate, what went on had little or nothing to do with the pastor himself.

My statement was read in full to the meeting, and then I left. That statement covers the situation, and is history. If any one controverts it, I may have something to say, but not before. It seems to me, however, that the real trouble is not yet settled. It is deeper than this matter, and I anticipate that the pastor who succeeds me will find himself face to face in a very short time with identically the same difficulties.

Dr. Stimson said that he has no plans to announce at present.

Not a Filibustering Schooner.

The only basis for the account of an alleged collision between an Old Dominion Line steamship and a filibustering schooner off Sandy Hook is the report made yesterday by Capt. Jenney of the Wyanoke of the Old Dominion Line. Capt. Jenney said that while off Squan Inlet Wednesday night, the little fishing smack Muscalo was run into by the steamship by clumsy handling of the boat. The smack was uninjured. The crew, which consisted of one man and a boy, requested a tow to Sandy Hook, as the boat was bound for Keyport, N. J. The Wyanoke accordingly took the boat in tow, and brought it inside of Sandy Hook.

The Bellarden Raised.

The Lamport & Holt steamship Bellarden, which was beached off Stapleton, S. I., Tuesday night, after collision with the Friesland, was floated yesterday afternoon and taken to the Erie Basin in tow of four tugs. Only a week's time, it is thought, will be necessary to fit the vessel for sea again.

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Green Willow.

In the whole floorful of light and airy Summer furniture, nothing is more delightfully cool in effect than the green willow.

The flexible little willow withes used in making the pieces have been braided, and the braids woven to form the design. The slightly rustic effect and unevenness of color this gives make them exceedingly picturesque.

Shapes suit the material. Chairs and settees have roomy seats and broad, shelf-like arms. The little tables are quite models of simplicity.

Our prices add to their charm.

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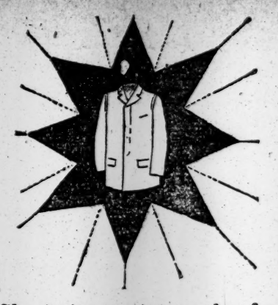

Short top-coats, made from covert cloth, are most worn.

The same color—brown, appears in all, but in various shadings to suit different tastes.

Our most successful shade, though light, is one that does not stare you in the face; one that any man can wear with any clothes.

Serge-lined $15; silk-lined $22.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Detective Sergt. Foye arrived yesterday from Chicago with Herman Bansemer, the former Treasurer of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, in East Eighty-fourth Street. Bansemer was charged with forgery in the second degree and was committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail, by Recorder Goff, in Part I., General Sessions. He is accused of running away with $155 of the church's funds, and also with swindling numerous people with bogus checks on the Nineteenth Ward Bank.

—Joseph Bamford recovered a judgment of $8,000 against the Long Island Railroad Company yesterday, before Justice Bookstaver, in Part V. of the Supreme Court. Bamford sued to recover $50,000 damages. He alleged that in the Summer of 1893, while he was standing at the footboard of a car, near the Coney Island station, the train was thrown from the track by reason of defective rails, and his right ankle and leg were broken.

—Robert Irving and Thomas H. Stevens, the alleged poolroom operators at 1,270 Broadway, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, by Acting Inspector Harley. The prisoners asked Magistrate Crane to postpone the hearing in order that they might secure counsel. Magistrate Crane agreed, and set the examination for April 22, at 4 o'clock. He held the prisoners in $1,000 bail each. Eugene Brown, a liquor dealer of 518 Sixth Avenue, went their bonds.

—The fifteenth of Abram Ray Tyler's organ recitals, in the New-York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, will occur to-morrow, at 4 o'clock P. M. The soloists will be Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Towne, the famous tenor and soprano, of New-York City, and Miss G. M. Hollis, the gifted organist, pupil of Mr. Tyler.

—The Association of the Alumni of Columbia College will hold a reunion at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, this evening, at 8:30. Prof. Michael Pupin will exhibit experiments with X rays, and will speak upon the latest development of this interesting subject. Supper will be served.

—The "Gentleman Joe" company has come in from Pittsburg, and the intention of Manager Aronson is to have it stay for two weeks, and then it will probably go to some of the near-by cities for a run of several weeks. There will be some changes in the cast, calculated to strengthen it.

—Samuel Bluementhal, one of the head men in the establishment of Bloomingdale Brothers, sailed yesterday for Europe on the

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Part Two
Pages 9-12

MAYOR ON RAPID TRANSIT

FAVORS ACTION AT ONCE EXTENDING ELEVATED SYSTEM.

He Says Now that He Is Not Averse to the Battery Loop for the Manhattan System—Reiterates His Views About One Fare to and from Brooklyn—North Side Citizens Also for More Elevated Branches.

Mayor Strong declared yesterday, after a hearing on rapid transit in his office, that he was not wholly averse to the Battery loop for the elevated railroad, that he wanted rapid transit now, and that "they could go ahead with the hole in the ground, and by the time the underground road is completed the elevated roads will not be able to carry all the people who live in New-York."

The Mayor also reiterated what he had said in favor of landing passengers either in Brooklyn or in this city on one fare.

It was something of a field day for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. Advocates of the road's extension were present in the Mayor's office in abundance. A week ago Col. Strong, in an interview in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, declared that he believed the quickest way to get rapid transit would be by granting the elevated extensions both on the upper east and west sides to the city line and also extensions down town through Centre Street from the bridge to Canal Street, to Desbrosses Street, thence down West Street to Pier 1, and by a short loop connecting with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines at the Battery Place station. He did not include the long-sought-for and long-fought-against Battery Park loop in the scheme.

As a result of this interview representatives of various property owners and taxpayers' associations in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards visited the City Hall, the Mayor having agreed to hear their views on rapid transit. All these taxpayers' associations are represented in a central organization called the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. J. A. Goulden is President of the allinace. He made the opening speech and introduced the other speakers. Mr. Goulden said the territory above the Harlem represented at the hearing could accommodate 2,000,000 inhabitants with comfortable, healthful homes if only the needed rapid transit could be obtained. He thought the only way to secure this transit was by granting extensions to the Manhattan Company. He said the city should deal fairly by that company, even to the extent of guaranteeing the company from damage suits for property.

"The underground road," he said, "will be of no value to us whatever, for, as it is planned, it does not reach us at all. We have tried to get five-cent fares from the surface steam companies operating through this territory. We have sought this relief from the Legislature, but the railroad companies have proved more powerful than the citizens. We have learned, Mr. Mayor, that you are anxious to give us rapid transit at once, and we are here to hold up your hands and urge you to bring about a conference between the Manhattan people and the city authorities."

Charles F. Brown, President of the High Bridge Taxpayers' Association, urged that the Greater New-York should be built up in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and that it was not necessary to go outside and take in municipalities that cannot pay their own debts.

Ex-Judge J. R. Angell eulogized the Manhattan Company and urged the Mayor to bring about a conference with the company. He said that the trouble had been in the past that the city authorities and the company could not agree. He said that it was nobody's business how much the company made. "Whether it waters its stocks or speculates in its stocks is no business of ours," he declared.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin of St. Peter's Church, Unionport, spoke of the great park systems of the upper part of the city and the lack of facilities the poor people, for whom they were intended, had of reaching them. He made this reference to Miss Helen Gould:

"If I could speak through you, Mr. Mayor, to that lovely woman who I am informed spends her life in doing beautiful acts of charity and who is interested in this elevated system, I would say to her that if she could use her influence to the end that the poor of our city might be furnished with transit to and from these great parks she would crown her lovely life with a noble act."

Dr. Clendenin said that if the elevated road would run an extension to Unionport there would be no claim for damages to property, but that the property would be given to the company if necessary. He spoke of "that magnificent charity, the Catholic Protectory," and said that there are now no adequate facilities for reaching it.

Capt. H. H. Brown of the King's Bridge Taxpayers' Association and A. S. Hutchins also spoke in favor of the extension of the elevated. Mr. Hutchins said that perhaps the only conditions that should be exacted from the company in return for the extensions which it sought for down town should be the construction of the extensions on the great north side, and on the east side of the city.

Henry A. Gumbleton, representing the Twenty-third Ward Taxpayers' Association, favored the extensions, but declared that, in his opinion, the city should exact an adequate bond from the company, which would guarantee that the promises of the company should be carried out.

The Rev. Dr. McMahon, the Roman Catholic pastor of West Farms, favored the extensions. He said the lack of transit facilities had not only retarded the growth of the once populous village of West Farms, but it had partially depopulated it.

George Drake Smith of the Bedford Park Association said the whole population of the north and east sides was a unit in backing up the Mayor in reference to the extensions.

R. S. Alexander proposed that an elevated extension be run from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street along the new speedway, and up to King's Bridge.

"Would you use the speedway, that will cost $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, as the groundwork for an elevated road?" asked the Mayor.

"I think it would be a good investment," said Mr. Alexander, who then attacked the usefulness of the speedway. The Mayor said he thought some other route could be found for the extension.

Mr. Goulden presented Lawson N. Fuller. "He needs no introduction," said Mr. Goulden. "You see him oftener than I do." The Mayor smiled just a little wearily, and said, softly "We have him always with us."

Mr. Fuller began a eulogy of the Manhattan system. Finally, he said:

"I saw the Manhattan people the other day. I asked them what they would do. They declared they would not build another rod of road unless the property owners waive all claims for damages. You might as well stop now, unless the company can be guaranteed security from damage suit. I asked a man up on Washington Heights to sign a petition for the elevated with a clause in it waiving damage claims. He admitted that if the road came up there it would benefit his property 400 per cent. Yet he objected to waiving any claims that he might have for damages. He said that he would not do that for the cutthroats in the company. Now, of all the d—— cutthroats—"

"Be careful. Be careful, Mr. Fuller," said the Mayor. "No one can use that word in this office except the Mayor."

Mr. Fuller said if the extensions were built on the north side they would increase the taxable valuation of the property in ten years $500,000,000. This closed the hearing, and the Mayor said:

"Gentlemen, I am very glad to see you here on this matter. I don't see you northsiders down here very often, you know, but I thought this matter would bring you. I am in favor of getting rapid transit, and I want to get it now. I believe that it can be had through extensions of the elevated system, both up town and down town. I want to see connections across town also, and a line touching at all the important ferries on the west side of the city.

"I am not wholly adverse to the suggested loop around the Battery. People down in that section of the city and people who live in Richmond County—which may soon become a part of this city—do not approve of such a loop. There has been considerable objection to it, but I do not know that the benefits which would result from it to the people at large would not counterbalance the matter. As I say, we want rapid transit, and I propose to do all that I can to get it without delay.

"Let them go on with their hole in the ground. There need be no trouble about that. By the time the underground road is built the elevated roads cannot carry all of the people who will then be living in this great city. The thing to do is to accomplish something now. There is need of this rapid transit on the upper north side and the upper east side, and the wants of those districts should be met as soon as ever it is possible to do so.

"I may go up to live on the north side myself. I have a lot in Woodlawn. I don't want to have too much trouble in getting there when it is necessary for me to go, and I don't want my friends to have too much trouble in getting up there to see me when I am laid away. I propose to do all that is in my power to bring about immediate rapid transit."

PRIEST ACTED AS PEACEMAKER.

Poles Charge Father Strezeleski with Assault—Case Dismissed.

Trouble has broken out again in the St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church, 43 Stanton Street. The Rev. Father Strezeleski, the pastor, appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a summons secured by Michael Domagalski, one of the parishioners, charging the clergyman with assaulting him in the church last Sunday.

The complainant told Magistrate Cornell that the trouble was caused mainly by the strained relations between the Trustees of the church and the clergyman. He said that last Sunday a man named Kwiatowski had trouble in the vestibule with two of the ushers while services were going on. The balcony of the church is free on Sundays, but 10 cents is charged for seats in the main body of the church. Domagalski alleges that Kwiatowski refused to pay and insisted on taking a seat on the main floor. When one of the ushers tried to prevent him, he is alleged to have struck him in the face.

After the service, according to the complainant, Kwiatowski came into the basement of the church while the former and Julian Kozlowski were counting the proceeds of the morning collection and commenced to abuse them. They tried to pacify him, when, it is alleged, he assaulted both of them. Domagalski said that Kwiatowski then rushed up stairs and found Father Strezeleski and told him a story of being assaulted, and the priest came down and assaulted both Domagalski and Kozlowski, pushed their heads against the wall, called them vile names, and otherwise maltreated them.

The clergyman denied the charges and said he had only been acting as a peacemaker. He was discharged.

New-Jersey Veterans Celebrate.

PATERSON, N. J., April 9.—The thirty-first anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox was celebrated by the members of the Second New-Jersey Brigade Association here today. The old soldiers held their ninth reunion, and the following regiments of the association sent delegations: Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh New-Jersey; First, Eleventh, and Sixteenth Massachusetts; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Second New-Hampshire. The day was all that could be desired, and the parade which followed the meeting was an inspiring one. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and other officers of the brigade reviewed the veterans. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Capt. U. B. Titus of Trenton; Vice President—Robert Eagon of Trenton; Secretary—Major Andris of New-York; Treasurer—James B. Clugston of Newton; Chaplain—E. Clark Cline of Phillipsburg.

ATTACK ON COL. SMITH

ELECTION IN THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT CAUSES TROUBLE.

Lieut. Kennedy of the Twenty-second Says He Was Induced by False Promises to Become a Candidate for Captain, and Was Unfairly Treated by the Commander—Quartermaster Sergeant Johnson Also Protests Against the Methods.

In the history of the New-York National Guard a Colonel has probably never been accused of so serious a breach of faith as is charged in the attack made by Lieut. J. J. Kennedy of the Twenty-second Regiment on Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The Colonel is charged with having lured the Lieutenant on to defeat as a candidate for Captain of Company D of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and having placed him in a false light before both regiments. The election was held last Friday and resulted in favor of Lieut. D. J. Dowdney.

Quartermaster Sergt. Joseph F. Johnson of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, followed the charge with a vigorous protest against the election of Lieut. Dowdney, and asked that his protest be forwarded to the Commander in Chief.

The slumbering fires broke out in Company D at the election held to select a successor to Capt. William Desmond, who resigned several months ago.

Lieut. Kennedy has many friends in the Sixty-ninth. They asked him to run, and he consented. Everything went along smoothly until his supporters found that the Chaplain, the Rev. Father Brady, was electioneering for Lieut. Dowdney of Company E. This the men resented.

When the balloting gave Lieut. Dowdney 35 votes and Lieut. Kennedy 34, the latter's friends denounced the election as unfair and declared that threats and intimidation had been used by the Dowdney side. They tore the chevrons from their uniforms in their anger, while in the company room. When supporters of the rival candidates met outside, they nearly came to blows, the presence of a policeman being necessary to preserve order.

Lieut. Kennedy says:

When I was tendered the position thirty-eight men of the company pledged themselves in writing to support me, out of sixty-six on the company roll. I saw Col. Smith and he pledged to him my position. He gave me to understand that he would be pleased to have me as Captain of the company.

When Sergt. Emmett was appointed and gave a complimentary dinner in December, Col. Smith, in speaking of the Captaincy of Company D, in the presence of Capt. Desmond, asked me why I did not come down and join the regiment, as he would like to have me as an officer. I said I would be pleased to do so.

Several times during the month of January I saw Col. Smith, who repeatedly promised he would help me in every possible way. I told the Colonel I was perfectly familiar with the old methods of election in the Sixty-ninth, by which the company had been recruited with dummy men for the purpose of voting for a particular candidate, and that I hoped he would not allow any such practice in my case. The Colonel assured me he would allow no change in the company's strength after Capt. Desmond had been honorably discharged. Capt. Desmond was present on this occasion. Col. Smith assured me that he would order an election immediately after Capt. Desmond's discharge, but this he did not do, as a number of weeks were allowed to elapse, and the election was not ordered to be held until April 8.

I met Col. Smith in regimental headquarters Feb. 13, and to my surprise he told me he was not sure he was about my election. His manner toward me was entirely changed. The same evening Lieut. Clark, who was in command of the company, was relieved by order of Col. Smith, for alleged unmilitary conduct.

Although the discharge of Capt. Desmond had not been received, he was then relieved from further duty, and Lieut. Dowdney of Company E was placed in command, notwithstanding the company had a Lieutenant—Patrick Farrelly—who was senior to Lieut. Dowdney. Lieut. Farrelly's excuse for not taking the command was that he did not feel competent.

This action looked to me as a deliberate attempt to force Lieut. Dowdney upon the company and give him the advantage of possession. I was convinced that unfair methods were now being used, and spoke to Col. Smith about it, but he gave me no satisfaction.

Contrary to the promise Col. Smith had made to me, Lieut. Dowdney was allowed, on Feb. 20, to bring in six new men and take up two old members who had been dropped from the rolls.

The protest of Sergt. Johnson, sent to Col. Smith, was as follows:

I hereby protest against the election of Lieut. Dowdney as Captain of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, which election was held at the armory on the 3d of April, 1896, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the following reasons, namely:

1. On the ground that threats and intimidation were used by certain officers of the regiment for the purpose of compelling certain enlisted men of the company to vote for Lieut. Dowdney, which intimidation was effectual in procuring men to vote for him; that certain men were threatened with discharge from their employment if they did not vote for him, and that such threat caused more than one man to change his opinion and to vote for the successful candidate.

2. That promises of work were made to enlisted men in this company for the purpose of inducing them to vote for Lieut. Dowdney, and that certain enlisted men, induced by such promises, did so vote.

3. That a company officer, who was suspended by you, did, to the scandal of the company, vote at the said election.

4. That an officer detached from the company and detailed to the regimental staff actively electioneered for the said Lieut. Dowdney and voted at the said election.

5. That Lieut. Dowdney, as commander of the company, enlisted several men, some of whom had been dropped from the rolls, and some of whom were unfit for military duty, for the sole purpose, as I am informed and believe, of voting for him at the election.

6. That the friends of Lieut. Kennedy were not allowed to enlist a single recruit, although they repeatedly offered men for enlistment who were eligible for service in the National Guard, and they were refused. Lieut. Dowdney, in refusing to enlist these men, openly stated that he would not enlist men who would vote against him.

7. That I have abundant evidence to substantiate the charges that I have made, and my object in respectfully submitting my protest is that I and those with whom I have acted in support of Lieut. Kennedy believe that the election does not represent the sentiment of the company, and that, had not unfair and unmilitary methods been used in this matter, the result would have been far different.

I submit, Sir, that such methods should not be allowed to prevail in the selection of so high an officer as the commandant of a company, and I therefore ask you to forward my protest against the result of the aforesaid election to the Commander in Chief of the forces of the State of New-York, that the wrongs complained of may be righted, and that the above election be set aside and a new election be ordered for the Captain of said company.

Col. Smith, when seen yesterday, declined to be interviewed on the subject. He said he was too busy with the new armory matters and other affairs to enter into any controversy.

Capt. Dowdney said: "I do not think the feeling displayed after the result of the election became known is anything but temporary. As to the Chaplain asking men to vote for me, I think it was all right. He is a friend of mine, and if he thinks it would benefit the company to have me made Captain, I don't see why he should not use his influence to gain votes for me.

"As to unfair enlistment, there was no enlistment permitted solely to advance my candidacy, and no man voted who was not properly on the rolls."

OPPOSE STOCK EXCHANGE TICKET.

A Meeting Held and a Committee Named to Nominate.

Opposition to the regular ticket at the Stock Exchange apparently culminated yesterday at a meeting called to receive the report of the committee appointed on Tuesday to prepare a platform on which opposition candidates might stand. About 200 members were present when William M. Imbrie offered the committee's report and in a speech moved its adoption.

It was urged that members should have more to say in the management of the Exchange than heretofore, and that the Governing Committee should be less autocratic than formerly in its course. Speech and report insisted that a plan should be devised and put in operation to curtail or terminate quotation service to the Consolidated Exchange and to the bucket shops.

By the time Mr. Imbrie had finished it became known that President Eames had ignored the invitation to the meeting, and that the only officer present was R. H. Thomas, Vice President, and Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Thomas made a speech in which he said members should not attribute their discontent to the Governing Committee. Business had suffered in all lines. Those who dealt in securities could not expect to escape the general dullness. Lack of activity furnished no reason for interference with a plan of management which had been developed by long experience or for interference with the Governing Committee.

The meeting lost its distinctive character as an opposition affair while Mr. Thomas spoke, and when he ceased there were no signs of the promised ardor for a change of managerial policy. Spectators rather than sympathizers with the movement composed the gathering from this time on. A perfunctory vote adopted Mr. Imbrie's so-called platform, and a committee was appointed to nominate an opposition ticket. The committee consisted of H. C. Kretchmar, Davis Johnson, George P. Mellick, C. L. Andrews, and W. L. Thompson.

Inquiry in regard to the status of the Gold and Stock ticker service, which supplies and others than members with quotations, and which the so-called reformers wish to throw out, disclosed that the Western Union Telegraph Company has a contract with the Stock Exchange for the use of Gold and Stock tickers in the board room which will not expire until June, 1897. Outside tickers were thrown out once before, with such loss of business to the Stock Exchange that the Governing Committee gladly restored them.

TWO SUCCESSFUL BENEFITS.

In Aid of the Confederate Camp and the Theatrical Mechanics.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre was crowded yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the benefit performance for the Mortuary Fund of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New-York. The best seats were sold at $3 each, and the amount realized by the camp will be more than $2,000.

The performance was an unusually interesting one. District Attorney John R. Fellows opened it with an address in which he spoke feelingly of the high character of the Confederate Camp and the work it does. Then followed May Irwin and her company in the first act of "The Widow Jones," the "Excelsior, Jr.," quartet, which rendered selections, and John Drew and Maud Adams in "A Pair of Lunatics." Harriet Vernon sang, and Joseph Jefferson and his company appeared in "Lend Me Five Shillings." The performance concluded with the last act of "A House of Cards." Benjamin Teal acted as stage manager.

About $1,000 was the result of the benefit at the American Theatre yesterday afternoon for the sick fund of the Theatrical Mechanical Association, which comprises the stage hands of the theatres. A long bill was presented, including an act each of "Chimmie Fadden" and "His Absent Boy," dancing by Miss Fuller and Mlle. Bertha, and specialties by the Horn brothers, Florrie West, Press Eldridge, and Will Rising. Probably the most interesting feature of the entertainment was the striking and setting of the scenes publicly.

Signed by Gov. Griggs.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—Gov. Griggs to-day signed ten bills which were passed by the Legislature. Those of general interest signed were the Deficiency bill, the bill repealing the elective judiciary law, and the bill making it unlawful for any borough or town to become incorporated except by an act of the Legislature.

FUNDS FOR DOCK BOARD

MAYOR STRONG HAS APPROVED OF THE $6,000,000 EXPENDITURE.

Controller Fitch Spoke Against the Bill—He Said This City Was Planning to Spend Too Much Money, and Would Exceed the Limit—The Mayor Contends a Material Source of Income Will Be Derived with Better River Front.

After an interesting hearing in his office yesterday on the bill providing for expenditures of $6,000,000 by the Dock Board, and in the face of a protest from Controller Fitch, Mayor Strong ordered the bill sent back to Albany with his approval.

There were two dock measures before the Mayor—the one providing for the issuance of the $6,000,000 in bonds, and the other providing for the improvement of the water front, Bethune to Gansevoort Street. There was no opposition to the second bill, and it received the Mayor's approval.

Controller Fitch, in opposing the six-million-dollar bill, said:

"I wish to make an emphatic protest of the Finance Department of this city against this issue of bonds. This city cannot afford them. The constitutional limit of the city's taxable powers is $164,000,000. The net funded debt to-day is $111,000,000, which, together with the proposed improvements now begun or likely to begin within a year or so, for schoolhouses, baths, and other necessary and immediate improvements, including rapid transit, will aggregate over $55,000,000, and will raise us to our limit.

"This city cannot afford to take all the good things that are offered to it. I don't think that the manner in which this Dock Board is now spending our money would warrant such an increase in its funds or powers.

"I want to call your attention to the fact that the burden will fall upon the poor people, those who pay their taxes in cash, not in checks, like you or me, Mr. Mayor—those who draw their money from savings banks, and many of them women, too.

"I tell you, Sir, that when these people feel these things, as they will shortly, you will have to reckon with them."

President O'Brien here remarked: "I would like to ask you one question: How will the taxpayers have to pay for these improvements?"

"I will answer you by asking you another," retorted Mr. Fitch. "If the taxpayers don't pay for them, who will?"

"Hear! Hear!" cried voices in the back of the room.

"Why, the people who lease the docks," replied Mr. O'Brien.

Henry F. Dimock spoke in favor of the bill, saying that the improvements were very necessary and would at best only call for an expenditure of $2,000,000 in any one year.

Darwin R. James, representing the Board of Trade and Transportation; Jeremiah Pangborn, representing the Coal Exchange; Charles P. Towner, and representatives of the White Star and Cunard Steamship Companies also spoke in favor of the bill, and when they had finished, the Mayor took a chance to reply to Mr. Fitch. Mr. Fitch had left the room.

"The Controller," said the Mayor, "lays great stress upon the fact that this bill will increase the debt and responsibilities of our city. He seems to forget or lays aside the consideration that these works or improvements will increase the income of our Government most materially.

"He charges that we are now contracting obligations we cannot meet, and has many times blamed this administration for the issuance of the large number of bonds issued during my administration.

"I have this to say in reply: Ninety-six per cent. of the bonds issued during this administration were mandatory under the acts of former administrations with which I have not had any more to do than any of you gentlemen here.

"And I will add that so long as I can help it and am Mayor no bonds will be issued except for the purpose of placing this city in the position it should occupy as the greatest and foremost in the land, its citizens the best governed, and their interests and welfare paramount to all other considerations."

The Mayor was warmly applauded. He approved the bill, and now the Dock Board can go ahead.

MR. EINSTEIN TO MR. FITCH.

Thinks His Affidavits Dispose of the Controller's Contentions.

The Dock Board held its regular weekly meeting yesterday. Afterward Treasurer Einstein made this statement concerning his controversy with Controller Fitch:

"The affidavits submitted by me and attached to my recent letter to the Mayor clearly disprove Mr. Fitch's contentions, and I am astonished from the long acquaintance I have had with Mr. Fitch that he does not at once admit that he has been entirely in the wrong regarding the affair, and offer a proper apology. That is all I have to say about the matter."

Licenses for Shelter Island Hotels.

The town of Shelter Island, L. I., voted by a majority of 13 last Tuesday to issue liquor licenses under the Raines law to hotels. The vote was against the issue of all other kinds of licenses. As a result of this vote the Manhanset House will not be deprived this Summer of any of the privileges heretofore enjoyed by it.

EXCURSION TO BE MADE TO AFRICA.

Party Will Hunt Big Game and Also Collect Curios.

The excursion idea which had grown last year from the ordinary Mediterranean trip, with a visit to the Holy Land and a sight of the pyramids, to include the fjords of Norway and the frozen regions of Baffin's Bay and the Greenland coast, has taken another and novel direction this season.

Nothing less than a plunge into Darkest Africa is proposed. The scheme is the joint product of Prof. R. L. Garner, whose mastery of the monkey language has made his travels in Africa a familiar story, and Frank Hegger, the photographer and art dealer.

The party is to consist of only twenty or twenty-five gentlemen who may wish to try their hand at big game. Prof. Garner has an acquaintance with Government officials and traders along the coast, is thoroughly familiar with the country, the natives, and the haunts of the game. The voyage will cover a period of four months and a distance of about 17,000 miles, including a visit to the Canary Islands, Sierra Leone, the gold coast, Gaboon, up the Ogowe, and the Congo.

First-class accommodations are promised on the steamers, and the best equipments for camping. During the hunting period each member of the party will be supplied with a native servant, and a special guide will be furnished to each party of five.

A complete photographic outfit will be taken. The assistance of reliable traders will also be secured for the collection of all kinds of curios of native production, which may be purchased from over thirty tribes.

TRIED A LITTLE DETECTIVE WORK.

Police Commissioner Grant Investigates for Himself.

Police Commissioner Grant went into the district across the Harlem on Wednesday to make a personal investigation of the case of Policemen Thomas J. Gunson and Edward J. McMahon of the Morrisania Station, who were tried about a week ago by him on a charge of having arrested a grocer named Dowling of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street for intoxication, and then clubbed him so that he died.

One of the witnesses at the trial was Dowling's partner, a Mr. O'Meagher. He said that Dowling's arrest was made out of revenge, because he and Dowling saw the two policemen in the basement of a saloon drinking beer. He said he saw them through a grating, and that they were in their shirt sleeves. There was a question raised at the trial as to whether the basement could be seen through the grating.

It was to satisfy himself on this point that Commissioner Grant went to the place himself. He had two men in their shirt sleeves in the same position O'Meagher claimed the policemen were, and then tried to see them from the sidewalk. He says he tried in every manner possible to distinguish the men in the cellar, but failed. He is satisfied that O'Meagher's testimony was not true.

Cannot Compromise Bank Suits.

Receiver Dykman of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn began three actions to recover dividends declared by the Directors of the bank contrary to law. In the first case, for $3,693.60, the defendants were Seth L. Keeney, Elbert Snedeker, Rufus Ressegule, Robert Gill, George Wilson, and James Dock. The second was for $3,883.20, with the same defendants. The third was for $4,293.60, with the same defendants and John H. Rowland. Receiver Dykman applied to Justice Clement for leave to settle the suit for $7,000. Justice Clement yesterday denied the application, because the depositors in the bank oppose this proposition.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"The Saunterers,"

A Story of English Country Life, by

FRANK HIRD,

Beginning To-day, Will Be Finished Saturday.

April
13—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
14—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
15—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
16—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
17—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
18—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
20—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
21—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.

THE SHERIFF INDIGNANT

A QUESTION BY DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL HASBROUCK RESENTED.

Mr. Tamsen Angry When Asked If He Had Any Agreement to Share Ultimately in the Fees for Auctioneers—He Admits that 5 Per Cent. Is Charged at Execution Sales, with the Written Consent of Judgment Creditors.

The hearing of the charges made by six citizens against Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen was begun yesterday in the Aldermen's Chamber, in the City Hall, before William H. Robertson, who was appointed by Gov. Morton to take the testimony.

The Sheriff is charged with neglect of duty, with allowing Killoran, Russell, and Allen, the alleged Post Office robbers, to escape from Ludlow Street Jail on July 4, 1895; with overcharging for auction fees, and with negligence in serving jury notices.

The proceedings were begun by the filing by Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck as evidence the record of the Tamsen trial, in the General Sessions Court.

John F. Carroll, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, testified that there was no written order respecting the custody of ex-Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin after his trial and before he was sentenced, but there was a verbal order that he should be committed. Deputy Sheriff John Illingsworth was in charge of McLaughlin after the trial, but, instead of delivering his prisoner to the Warden of the Tombs, he took him to the Murray Hill Turkish baths. Illingsworth was sentenced by Judge Barrett to ten days' imprisonment in the City Prison and to pay a fine of $50.

In reply to a question by Gen. B. F. Tracy, counsel for the defense, Mr. Hasbrouck said that the object of his questions was to show that the Sheriff employed incompetent officers and was himself negligent.

Mr. Hasbrouck called for the Sheriff's book recording auction sales.

"We will admit," said Gen. Tracy, "that 5 per cent. was charged by the auctioneers."

The Sheriff said he had written agreements as to fees with all judgment creditors.

It was stated that the law of 1817 placed the auctioneer's fee at 2½ per cent., but that this was changed to 5 per cent. Justice Beekman had decided, however, that 2½ per cent. was the legal fee, and that the higher one was illegal.

In one of several cases to which the Sheriff's attention was called, it was shown that it cost $536.30 to collect a judgment of $509.61.

"Is there any agreement between you and Kleiman, Lutz & Co. that you shall share in their fees as auctioneers ultimately?" asked Mr. Hasbrouck.

The Sheriff's face flushed, and he looked angrily at Mr. Hasbrouck. After a moment's pause, he said:

"My answer is that the Sheriff's office is run within the legal boundary of the law, and that the present Sheriff is a salaried officer. If that question was put to me outside this room I would regard it as an insult."

Mr. Hasbrouck laughed at this reply. "It is lucky for me," he said, "that I am in this room and protected by the law."

"Were you not acting under legal advice that the 5 per cent. fee was legal?" asked Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Hasbrouck objected to the question, and it was ruled out.

The Sheriff then said that ex-Mayor Grant and others recommended Illingsworth to him. He said that Illingsworth had shown a sufficiently good education by the application which he filled out for the position afterward given him. But he finally admitted that he did not know that Illingsworth had filled out the application, and that he had no direct proof at the time of the appointment that Illingsworth was really competent.

Gen. Tracy impatiently inquired of the Deputy Attorney General whether a Sheriff must necessarily hold a civil service examination before making an appointment.

Mr. Robertson cut the discussion short by ruling that the line of examination being pursued was improper.

After some other testimony of little interest the hearing was adjourned until April 16 at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

POLICEMAN CLARK ON TRIAL.

His Accuser, Edward Bell, Says He Was Profane.

Patrolman Edgar T. Clark of the West Thirtieth Street Station was tried yesterday, before Police Commissioner Andrews, on charges made by Edward Bell, President of the Riot Relief Fund, of using profane language. Judgment was reserved.

The evidence of the principals did not agree. Mr. Bell said he was returning from a theatre on March 24 last, when he called the attention of the policeman to a cable car standing in the centre of the crossing. It was slushy, and he did not want to get his feet wet. In reply the policeman used profane language, Mr. Bell said.

Policeman Clark denied that he used any indecent language to Mr. Bell. He said Mr. Bell wanted him to have the car moved from the crossing, and demanded to know why he did not arrest the gripman. Clark also averred that in the station house Mr. Bell threatened to put him out of the "business," and said Mr. Roosevelt was a particular friend of his. He had three or four witnesses who swore they did not hear him use indecent language to Mr. Bell.

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PART I.

A caravan consisting of three coaches was drawn up at the foot of a hill topped with pine trees. It was entirely unlike the conventional caravan of country-fair folk and fat ladies, with its red and white awnings, its warm brown timbers, and its half dozen well-fed and well-groomed horses, which were grazing near. It looked what it was—the traveling home of a dilettante sauntering through the highways and byways, such as Philip Seccombe, to whom it belonged. The windows of the largest coach were open. Philip Seccombe and his daughter were at dinner, the lights upon the table sending rays of gold into the blackness of the hillside. A pleasant smell of cooking came from a smaller coach, where the shadow of Jarvis, their factotum and cook, loomed giantlike through the open door.

"And you never grow tired of this life?" Gertrude Seccombe asked her father, glancing at the draperies on the walls, at the pictures and the many indications of a refined taste, to the satisfaction of which no consideration of expense offered any hindrance. "You never really feel that you want to be like—like—other people?"

"My dear Gertrude," Philip Seccombe replied, smiling at the eagerness in his daughter's face, "I have never had the least desire to be like other people since I was a baby; in fact, it has been my pleasure to be as unlike the rest of the world as possible. I dare say it is very wrong of me," he added, "but, you see, my grandmother was a gypsy, and instincts, like diseases, often skip a generation. But why do you ask the question? Are you growing tired of being a nomad?"

Gertrude was silent, and, rising, crossed to a window, sitting down upon a ledge beneath it. "I am not exactly tired," she said, her face turned away from him; "but—but a caravan is a little circumscribed, and I am beginning to long for a wheelless home and a front door that is not approached by a flight of wooden steps. I'm afraid, father, that your gypsy instincts have skipped me."

"And it has taken you three years to discover the fact, Gertrude?" Philip Seccombe replied. "This desire of yours for bricks and mortar is very sudden. Who was it that hated the hotels at Monte Carlo and Paris each Winter, and hurried me back to England and our wandering life with the first breath of Spring, eh? And who was it that said ours was an ideal existence spent in an ideal home upon wheels?"

"I know, father, I know; but everything is different now."

Seccombe put his hand upon her shoulder. "My little girl," he said, tenderly, "we have always been friends first, father and child afterward, haven't we? What is the matter? Tell me your trouble."

Gertrude nestled close to him. "Well, it isn't exactly a trouble, father, it is only a vague feeling of discontent that I never experienced before. I shall never forget the evening, three years ago, when I came to you from the convent. The caravan was drawn up on a waste piece of ground by the roadside, just as it is now, with the woods rising darkly behind it; the sun blinds were down, and it seemed to me the very abode of rest and quiet. I thought it a perfect life to move about the country where one would, taking one's home with one, and lingering where one felt inclined—here on a furze-patched common, there on a stretch of No Man's Land. And I have loved our wanderings, daddie," she added, after a pause, "and, until a week ago, could have imagined no happier existence than ours—six months in the South, six months in the lanes of England, every year."

"A week ago, Gertrude? That means since we came to High Meldrum?"

"Yes, since we came to High Meldrum," Gertrude answered. "Do you remember how much I admired the old house nestling under the ivy at the end of the avenue, as we passed the lodge gates of Meldrum Hall? Well, this shadowy feeling began then, and I suddenly realized that I would rather be sitting down to dinner in the cozy dining room at Meldrum, as we used to know it when the Tassingtons lived there, than tasting of the flesh pots of the caravan. And Jarvis is an excellent cook, isn't he? Meldrum looked the very incarnation of placid respectability and solidity."

Philip Seccombe laughed. "Externally only, Gertrude; if you had ever experienced the dullness of a country house you would never wish for its supposed delights. I know what it is; you have an overpowering feminine desire to hear your own train

"Tell Me Your Trouble."

sweep over marble floors; you want space, sumptuousness, color; you want to dress for dinner, wear diamonds in your hair, and all these things you cannot do until we fly south with the swallows and change from mere nomads into fashionable idlers. Marry your cousin Archdale, Gertrude; say 'Yes' to the question he asked you at Monte Carlo last Winter; he will give you all these things, and more. I find six months of them more than sufficient."

"You are partly right," Gertrude answered, after a little thought, "but that is not all. And what I want Archdale could not give me. I want to be absolutely respectable."

Philip Seccombe roared with laughter.

"I am quite serious," Gertrude went on, gravely. "We are quite proper, I know; but you can't call that being respectable, can you?"

"There is no word in the language with so many meanings, or which alters so much in application," Seccombe said. "What does your 'respectable' mean?"

"Please don't laugh at me, father. I mean I should like to live always in one place, and to have special clothes for Sundays, and be looked up to, and do a great deal for the church and schools, and never to have to read a French novel, and—and—all that sort of thing. You know what I mean."

"Perfectly. No longings or strivings, no late hours, save at Christmas time, only mild excitement and prosperous stagnation?"

"You describe my thoughts exactly, daddie. It must be a delightful life."

"Then I gather that eighteen months in the gayest and most brilliant society in Europe and eighteen months in the country lanes of England have proved too vivid a contrast. But is there no other reason for this sudden craving to taste the placid joys of a rural bourgeois existence?"

"Perhaps—yes. You see, three days ago I met a man—a young man—who seemed to me to be the mental and physical embodiment of the serenity and peace that Meldrum Hall suggests architecturally——"

"Ha! I think I understand," interrupted Seccombe.

"He was very kind to me," Gertrude went on, "and is quite different to any one I have ever met. He interested me because he was so content with petty duties."

"And you have not thought it necessary to tell me of this meeting before to-night?" he further asked, smiling.

Gertrude did not answer the question, but plunged straight away into her explanation. "In the lane back of Meldrum Hall the other day, father, I saw a most beautiful rose on the top of the hedge. It had grown over from the hall garden, and I could not resist the temptation to pick it. But the only place from which I could reach it was the bottom branch of an oak that stretched right over the hedge. It was quite a low branch," she added, quickly, as

"Then He Helped Me Out."

Seccombe raised his eyebrows. "I scrambled up the tree and out to the end of the branch. The rose was between my fingers when I slipped, my dress caught in the top of the hedge, and the next moment I was suspended like a fairy in a pantomime, between earth and sky. It was not in the least funny for me, so please don't laugh. I hoped the skirt would give way, but, of course, it did nothing of the kind, and I was helpless—think of it, daddie, absolutely helpless. I hung there, it seemed to me, for half an hour, until

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EXTREME DULLNESS, WITH PRICES TENDING DOWNWARD.

Uncertainty as to the President's Action on Cuban Affairs a Depressing Factor—Crop Conditions—No Further Gold Exports This Week—Exchange Rates Lower—Gold Deposited in the Sub-Treasury—Commercial Paper Easier.

THURSDAY—P. M.

To-day's market was extremely dull, with prices tending downward. For a brief interval, just after the opening, strength was fairly pronounced, but it disappeared early in the day. The Granger stocks led the decline, but their net losses averaged only ⅝ of a point. Sugar and Tobacco were moderately active, and, although heavy, their net losses were only fractional.

The chief depressing factor in the situation was the report from Washington that the President had in contemplation action in reference to Cuba which would be resented by Spain, and which might lead to serious complications. News concerning the crops was of an uncertain character, and created anxiety as to the Government report, which will be made public to-morrow, after the close of business.

It is highly probable that there will be no further exports of gold this week. Exchange rates to-day were a shade easier, and the demand for bills was not urgent. There was deposited in the Sub-Treasury $518,000 in gold, $250,000 of which came from a depository bank, in exchange for greenbacks, and the remainder was in payment for bonds. There was a somewhat better tendency in commercial paper.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $85,794,138; balances, $4,423,829; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $393,440.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.88@$4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89⅛@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@68¾c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¾c.

The silver in London was quoted at 31 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,268,885
Exports for same period	13,406,016
Net imports	$3,862,869
Net exports to date, 1895	16,867,436
Net exports to date, 1894	5,248,407
Net exports to date, 1893	31,957,780

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were firm. There was very little business done, except in the Atchison and Northern Pacific issues. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Mill., L. S. & W 1st 1⅝

DECLINED.

Mo. Pacific 1st Con. 1
Or., S. L. & U. N. Con., t. r. 1
St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st, t. r. 3

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were irregular. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ⅛, and do, coupon, ¼. The 4s, 1925, registered, advanced ¼; do, coupon, ⅛, and the 5s, registered, ⅛. The sales were $145,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅝@117⅛@117. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	105¼	106¼
4s, r., 1907	109¼	110
4s, r., 1925	117	117½
4s, c., 1925	117	117½
5s, r., 1904	113½	113⅞
5s, r., 1904	113½	113⅞
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1836	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 Alabama currency funded 4s sold at 100.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Mechanics'	185
Amer. Exchange	171	Merchants'	133
Broadway	230	National Union	103
Central National	118½	New-Amsterdam	190
Chatham	300	New-York	233
City	450	New-York County	580
Commerce	201	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	135
Continental	130	Pacific	180
Corn Exchange	285	Park	270
Fifth Avenue	2,000	Phenix	108
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Seaboard National	167
Fourth National	180	Shoe & Leather	95
Gallatin National	295	Southern National	100
Hanover	310	State of New-York	108
Imp. & Traders'	530	Third National	103
Irving	137½	Tradesmen's	93
Lincoln National	680	West Side	275
Manhattan	207	Western National	110
Market & Fulton	200		

There was a sale of 20 shares of Western National at 110.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The market was dull and reactionary. Canal and Dock advanced to 67, but little stock changed hands. Diamond Match opened at 179 and rapidly sold off to 174, but recovered and steadied itself around 177¾@178.

Lake Street held its own very well, considering the amount of stock that was thrown on the market. It opened at 28 and closed at 27.

Bank clearings were $17,816,103. Money was steady at 6@7 per cent. on time and 6 per cent. on call.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*46½	..	*46¾	..
C. & C. Canal & Dock	*67	..	65	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	16	16½	16	16½
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf	40½	41	40⅝	40¾
Chi. P. & P. Co	35	37	35	37
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	*49	..	49	50
C. S. S. & R. T. (Alley L.)	5¼	8	*8	..
Chi. City Railway	278	280	*280	..
Chicago Telephone	*160	..	*160	..
Diamond Match	*177¾	..	*180	..
Lake St. El. Ry	*27	..	*28¾	..
Metropolitan Elev.	*14	..	13½	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	16	16½	16	16¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	40½	41	40⅝	40⅞
New-York Biscuit	*93½	..	*94	..
No. Chi. St. R. R.	*256	..	*255	..
National Railway	110	110	110	..
Street's W. S. Car L.	13	14	*14	..
W. Chi. St. R. R.	*105½	..	106	..
Western Stone	*10¾	..	..	..

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99¼	99⅞	99	99⅝
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	..	100	..
Chi. P. & P. 6s	..	..	..	105
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	60	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	..	40	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	..	..	100	99⅞
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	..	..	102¼	..
Chi. Gas L. & C. 6s	..	..	91	93
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	81	83	..	..
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	*72	..	72	..
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	*65	..	65	..
N. Chi. C. R. R. 4½s	..	..	100¼	..
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	104	..
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	101⅜	102¼	101⅞	102¼
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	98¼	98¼	98½	..

*Sales.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛	59½	61	200
American Cotton Oil	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½	14¾	15	500
American Cotton Oil pf	59¾	59¾	59½	59½	— 1½	59½	60	277
American Express	112	112	112	112	..	111	113	110
*American Sugar Refineries	118¾	118½	116⅝	117½	— ⅝	117⅝	117⅝	30,943
American Sugar Ref. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	..	100½	101	23
American Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	93	93	..	93	94	25
American Tobacco	84½	84⅝	83¾	83½	— ⅝	83⅜	83⅝	18,393
American Tobacco pf	100½	100½	100	100	..	98	99½	80
Ann Arbor pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼	23½	27½	100
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	15¾	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛	15½	15⅝	1,070
A., T. & S. F. pf	23⅜	23½	23¼	23⅜	..	23¾	24¼	104
Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18½	18	18	— ⅝	18	18¾	500
Chesapeake & Ohio	49½	49½	49¼	50¼	+ ¼	48¾	49¾	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	96	98	96	98	..	100	..	27
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67¾	68⅛	67⅜	68	+ ½	68	68¼	7,645
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78	78¼	77	77⅞	— ⅛	77¼	77⅝	12,160
Chicago & Northwestern	103½	103½	102⅝	102⅞	— ⅝	103	103¼	731
C., M. & St. Paul	75⅝	75½	74⅜	75	— ½	75	75½	10,830
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	71⅛	71⅛	70	70⅜	— ⅝	125½	126	200
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛	70¼	70½	7,745
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	87	87	87	87	..	34¼	34⅝	310
Clev., Lorain & Wheel. pf	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	..	..	..	29
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	50¼	51½	75
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16	16	16	16	..	2	2½	10
Consolidated Gas Company	152½	152½	152½	152½	..	152	153	100
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	127	127	..	127	..	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼	17½	17⅝	25
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	..	98	99	1,300
Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	..	14½	14⅝	10
Erie 1st pf	38	38	38	38	— ¼	38	39	211
Erie 2d pf	22	22	22	22	..	22	24½	6
General Electric	37⅞	38½	37½	37½	— ¼	37½	37¾	3,846
Illinois Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	..	94	96	40
Iowa Central pf	39⅝	39¾	39¼	39¾	— ¼	69½	70	100
Laclede Gas	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛	37¼	38	150
Lake Erie & Western pf	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛	26½	27½	600
Lake Shore	70	70	70	70	— ⅛	69½	70	151
Louisville & Nashville	147¼	147¼	147	147	—1	147	147½	355
Manhattan Con	49½	49½	48¾	49	— ½	49	49¾	6,675
Metropolitan Traction	109½	109½	108¾	108¾	— ¾	108¾	109	1,045
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10 3¼	10 3¼	10 3¼	10 3¼	+1	10 3¼	10 4½	200
Missouri Pacific	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26½	— ⅛	26¼	27	300
New-England	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ⅛	24	24¼	1,200
New-York Central	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	..	40	45	25
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	9⅝	9⅝	164
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛	14	14½	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛	3½	4	1,070
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	22¼	22¼	8	8	— ⅛	8	8⅝	200
Norfolk & Western	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛	22½	22¾	300
Norfolk & Western pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	5⅝	6	250
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	5¼	6	175
Northern Pacific	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛	5¼	5½	300
Northern Pacific pf	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	..	11¼	11¾	3,510
Ontario Mining	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛	11¼	11⅜	329
Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..	14½	16	6
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛	14¼	14½	100
Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	26	26	+ ¼	26	26½	300
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛	10¼	10⅝	200
St. Paul & Omaha	88	88¼	88	88¼	— ½	88	89	200
Southern Pacific	19¼	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛	19¼	19⅜	300
Southern Railway pf	9	9	9	9	..	8⅞	9	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ⅜	29¼	29⅝	1,106
Texas Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	29½	30	— ⅝	30	30¼	7,580
Third Avenue	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	..	8	8⅛	20
Union Pacific, t. r.	88¾	88½	88⅜	88⅜	— ⅛	88⅜	88⅝	10
United States Express	43	44	43	44	..	83⅝	84½	2,980
*United States Leather	9	9	9	9½	— ⅛	42	45	60
*United States Leather pf	61	61¾	61	61¾	+ ⅝	61¼	62	350
United States Rubber	26¾	26¾	23¾	26⅜	..	26½	27½	500
United States Rubber pf	86	86	85	85	— 1¼	84	86	200
Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6½	— ⅜	6	6⅜	210
Wabash pf	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛	17¾	17¾	545
Western Union Telegraph	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	..	83½	83⅝	1,119
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..	9½	9⅝	330
Wisconsin Central	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	2¾	3	200
Total sales								133,167

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.13	.13	.13	.13	..	..	..	500

Bonds.

Alby & Susq Con 6s 1,000	117	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 2,000	92½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000	69¾	Missouri Pac 3d 2,000	108
5,000	69	Nash., C & St L Con 2,000	99½
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s		N Y Cent 1st Cou 15,000	119⅝
*2,000	77½	N Y Cent Deb 4s 10,000	102⅝
1,000	78	N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	
1,000	77⅞	5,000	88½
10,000	77½	Norfolk & Western,	
20,000	77⅝	Maryland & Wash Div	
4,000	77⅝	5,000	66½
5,000	77⅝	North Pac 1st 6s	
2,000	77⅝	10,000	115⅛
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s		1,000	115⅜
12,000	44½	2,000	115
10,000	44⅜	North Pac 1st Reg	
1,000	44½	10,000	114⅞
4,000	44½	Nor Pac 2d Cou	
1,000	44⅜	3,000	111⅛
1,000	44½	5,000	111⅛
5,000	44⅛	18,000	111
5,000	44⅜	Tr Co Ctfs Assented	
3,000	44½	3,000	110½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co Certfs 1,000 Instal paid	44½	North Pac Con 5s 79,000	49½
5,000	25⅛	1,000	49⅜
40,000	25	10,000	49½
Atlantic & Pac Inc 2,000	2	20,000	49⅜
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st 2,000	134½	1,000	49½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st 1,000	107	25,000	49⅜
Collat Trust 5s		5,000	49½
1,000	101⅝	5,000	49⅜
1,000	101¾	41,000	49½
Canada So 1st Gtd 2,000	109½	15,000	49⅜
Cen of N J Gen 5s 5,000	117	3,000	49½
C & Ohio 6s, 1911	115	10,000	49⅜
Chic, B & Q 5s, S F 1,000	102½	16,000	49½
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000	101⅝	10,000	49⅜
Chic & Mil 1st 10,000	106	Trust Co Certfs 10,000	49½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000	46⅞	21,000	49⅜
4,000	46¾	100,000	49½
Chic & Northwestern Con 7s 1,000	140	80,000	49¾
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	103¼	15,000	49⅞
4,000	103⅞	122,000	49⅜
Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000	111½	10,000	49⅝
3,000	111¾	Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 30,000	80¾
2,000	111½	Nor Pac & Mon 1st Tr Co Certfs 13,000	36½
4,000	111½	Oreg Short Line 6s, Tr Co Certfs 3,000	112¼
Denver & Rio G 1st 4s 16,000	88½	4,000	112
Det, Mack & M L G 3,000	19	Oreg S L & U N Con Tr Receipts 2,000	66¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000	107½	5,000	66
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 6,000	107	5,000	66
5,000	106¾	Philа & Rdg Gen 4s, Tr Co Certfs 9,000	78¼
Elgin, Lex & B S 5s 8,000	90	6,000	78¼
Gal, Har'g & S'n Am Mex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	91¾	5,000	78⅜
Han & St Jo Cons 5,000	116¾	Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd 9,000	89¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1952 10,000	101	Pittsb'h & W'n 1st 2,000	71½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 2,000	101	St Jo & Grand I 1st, Tr Co Certfs 14,000	48
L Erie & W 2d 5s 2,000	103	1,000	47½
L S & M So 1st Cou 2,000	113¾	1,000	47
L S & M So 1st Reg 1,000	111⅞	St L & Iron Mt 5s 2,000	77
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 1,000	104⅞	St Paul, M & M 2d 1,000	116½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 1,000	111½	4,000	116
L Isld Ferry 4½s 2,000	90	So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	95
Lo, N A & Chic G M 1,000	73	So Pac N Mex 1st 7,000	107⅝
Mich Cen Cons 7s 5,000	118¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000	91¼
Mil, L S & W'n 1st 2,000	132	Tex & N O Cons 5s 8,000	95¾
Mil & St Paul 1st, Chic & Pac W'n 5s 1,000	113¼	5,000	96
2,000	113½	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	74¼
Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st 13,000	107⅛	Union Elev 1st 6s 3,000	96⅜
Mil & St P, C M & St, Series A 5,000	93	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	107½
Minn & St L Con 5s 9,000	101	1,000	107¼
Total sales		West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000	105⅝
		1,000	105¼
		2,000	105⅝
		Registered 3,000	105½
		Wn N Y & Penn 1st 5,000	106
		Wn U Col Trust 5s 12,000	107¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	147	151
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Am. Coal	116	125
Ann Arbor	9	10½
At. & Pac.	½	⅝
B. A. L. pf.	102	104
Brook. R. T.	20½	21
Bruns. Co.	½	⅞
B., R. & P.	15	18
B., R. & P. pf.	55	..
B., C. R. & N.	70	90
C. F. & M.	10	..
Cent. Pac.	15¼	16¼
Chi. & Alt.	156	159
Chi. & E. Ill.	40¾	41½
C. & N. W. pf.	145	146½
Clev. & Pitt.	100	..
Col. F. & I.	28½	29½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	..
C. & H. C.	2¾	3½
C. H. V. & T.	50	60
T. pf.	..	..
Com. Cable.	158	..
Consol. Coal.	30	32
D., L. & W.	159½	160
Den. & R. G.	12	13
D. & R. G. pf.	46¾	47¾
D. M. & Ft.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. pf.	..	..
D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	4⅝	5¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	12
E. & T. H.	30	31
E. & T. H. pf.	45	55
Gt. Nor. pf.	110	115
Homestake	30	..
H. & Texas.	3	5
I., Ill. & I.	27½	30
I. C. & L.	25	30
Iowa Cent.	9	9¼
Kan. & Mich.	3	4
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¾	15¾
Keok. & W.	32	33
Lac. G. pf.	83	86
L. E. & W.	17½	18½
Long Island.	81	84
L., N. A. & C.	8½	9½
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20	21
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
L., St. L. & T. pf.	..	½
Mexican Nat.	6	7
Mexican Cent.	4⅞	5
Mex. Nat. pf.	17	18
Minn. & St. L.	1	2
Mich. Cent.	92½	93¼
M. & St. L.	19	20
M. & St. L. pf.	..	..
N. J. Cent.	79½	81½
N. Y. & N. E.	37	38
N. Y. & Texas.	4	5
Nat. Starch.	5	9
Nat. St. Ind. pf.	42	60
N. Y. S. 2d pf.	15	25
New Cent. Co.	6	8
N. J. Cent.	105½	106¼
N. Y. & N.H.	175	178
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	80
Norfolk So.	60	70
Ohio So.	5	15
O. Imp., t. r.	1	4
Ore. Ry. & N., all in pd	19	24
Penn. Coal	320	..
P. C. pf.	5	9
P., D. & E.	2¼	3
P. & W. pf.	3	15
P., C. & St. L.	15	17
P., C. & St. L. pf.	56	58
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
P. & C. Co.	155	157
Quicksilver	1½	2
Q'silver pf.	6	15
Rens. & Sar.	182	..
R., W. & O.	114	115½
St. L. S. W.	4½	5⅜
St. L. S. W. pf.	10½	11
St. P. & G. I.	½	1½
St. P. & D.	24	28
St. P. & D. pf.	87	91
St. P. & O.	121	123
St. P. M. & M.	111	114
Sil. bul. certfs.	68⅜	68¾
T. & O. C.	30	37
T. & O. C. pf.	72	..
T., St. L. & K. C.	5½	6
U. P., D. & G.	9½	3¾
U. S. Cord.	4½	5
U. S. Cord. pf.	9	9⅝
U. S. Cord. pf., t. r.	2	..
Wabash.	106	108
W., F. Ex.	100	103
*W. U. Beef.	8	8¾
Wis. C. pf.	32	36

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	118	118⅜	116¾	117⅝	16,710
Am. Tobacco	84⅝	84⅞	83¼	83½	24,740
At., T. & S. F.	15½	15½	15½	15½	110
Chicago Gas	67¾	68⅛	67⅝	68¼	1,600
C., R. I. & P.	71⅞	71⅞	70¼	70¼	5,500
C., Bur. & Q.	78	78⅛	77¼	74¼	5,420
C., M. & St. P.	75½	75½	74⅝	75⅛	9,650
Dist. & C. F.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	440
Gen. Electric	37⅞	38¼	37½	37½	1,610
Laclede Gas	26½	26½	26½	26½	10
Louis. & Nash.	49⅝	49⅝	48⅞	49¼	2,230
Mo. Pacific	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	20
Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26¼	10
Phil. & Read.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅝	80
South. Ry. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	10
Tenn. C. & I.	30¾	30¾	30	30	160
Union Pacific	87⅝	88⅜	87⅝	88⅜	400
U. S. Cordage	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	20
U. S. Leath. pf.	61½	61½	61	61½	200
Wabash pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	10
Total sales					68,930

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d. cfs.	25	25	25	25	$7,000
Nor. Pac. con.	49½	49⅝	49¼	49⅜	24,000
Nor. Pac. 2d.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
Nor. Pac. 1st.	115	115	115	115	1,000
P. & R. gen.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼	14,000
West Shore 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
Total sales					$50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Belcher	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Bulwer	.23	.23	.23	.23	500
Comstock	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Chrysolite	.13	.13	.13	.13	500
Golden Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	500
Little Chief	.17	.17	.17	.17	100
Pharmacist	.11	.11	.11	.11	500
Union Con	.55	.55	.55	.55	200
Victor	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.50	950
Total sales					3,850

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	66¾	67⅛	65¾	66⅝	1,280,000
July option	67½	67½	66½	66½	7,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The local market was dull and strong. The tractions advanced ¼ to 1 per cent., the latter for Union 4s. There was a steady absorption of Storage Battery stock, the preferred holding all of its advance, and the common closing at a reaction of ½. Money continues stringent, with rates 5@6 per cent. The close was dull and steady.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $25 pd	20	25	20	25
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅜
Cambria	42⅜	43	42½	43
Choctaw	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
Con. Traction stock	22	23	22	23
Electric Storage	31½	31¾	31¼	31½
Electric Storage pf	33	33½	32½	32½
Electro-Pneumatic	½	½	½	½
Hestonville	46½	..	..	48
Hestonville pf	61	62	61	62
Hunt. & B. T.	28	30	..	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	53	53½	53	53½
Indianapolis	20	25	20	25
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	21¾	21	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	42½	43	42¾	43½
Lehigh Valley	34⅞	35	34½	35¼
Metropolitan Traction	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
Northern Central	69½	70	69½	70
Northern Pacific	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1¼
Northern Pacific pf	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
Pennsylvania	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Receives Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Div. Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Norfolk & Western Railroad system, including the Roanoke & Southern Railway Company and the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the Office of the depositary under said Plan, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Holders of the above-mentioned BONDS and STOCKS are hereby notified that their bonds and stocks must be deposited with the depositary above named on or before APRIL 30TH, 1896, after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on such terms as it may impose.

Depositing BONDHOLDERS will receive, at the time of deposit, a sum in cash equal to three months' interest on the new First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to be received by them under the Plan.

Holders of STOCK of the above classes are further notified that they must pay to the depositary on the terms specified in the Plan, $12.50 per share deposited, of which amount $4 per share deposited must be paid at the time of deposit, $3 on or before June 1st, 1896, $3 on or before July 6th, 1896, and $2.50 on or before August 6th, 1896. In consideration of such payment they will be entitled to receive common stock in the new company to the respective amounts stated in the Plan.

Any further information in connection with the reorganization may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

New-York, April 6th, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
New-York Executive Reorganization Committee.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

Central Vermont Railroad Company.

Consolidated Railroad of Vermont 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds who feel the importance of prompt combination for self-defense, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the owners of the FIVE PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS of the CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD OF VERMONT, and hereby request the immediate deposit of said bonds with the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON (which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor) under the terms of the bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated at Boston, April 7, 1896.

BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
Chairman, Boston, Mass.
SAMUEL E. KILNER,
New-York, Representing Estate of Frederick Billings.
HENRY B. DAY,
of R. L. Day & Co., Boston, Mass.
EZRA H. BAKER,
with Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, Mass.
R. F. STURGIS,
Secretary, 53 State St., Boston.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO,
New-York.
MOORFIELD STOREY,
Boston, Mass.
} Of Counsel.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 11TH, 1896,

Manhattan Trust Company

will occupy temporary offices at

NO. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,

during construction of new building, Wall Street, corner Nassau, which will be completed May 1, 1897.

WANTED—

BUSINESS MEN

of experience who desire a situation; no capital required. Apply to

S. F. GASCOIGNE,
United States Casualty Company,
Nassau and Liberty Sts.,
New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, April 4, 1896.

Holders of two-thirds in amount of the undermentioned bonds, certificates, and notes, having, in person or through their representatives, already accepted the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16th, 1896, all holders of outstanding

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above described bonds,

are hereby notified to deposit their holdings with any one of the undersigned on or before Thursday, APRIL 23D, 1896, receiving suitable certificates of deposit therefor.

Deposits after that date, if accepted at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Managers.

Holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of February 19, 1894, not already stamped by us as assenting to the plan and agreement of March 16, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates at one of our offices, on or before Thursday, April 23d, 1896,, in order that we may stamp their approval thereon. The Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude absolutely from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the requirement to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan and agreement.

The cash payments in respect of stock will be payable upon dates hereafter to be announced. Security holders are invited to obtain from us copies of the plan and agreement, as all depositors are bound thereby. Many features of much importance to security holders are therein set forth.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin, and its branches in London, Frankfort-on-Main, Bremen, Hamburg, and Munich.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC & MONTANA RAILROAD COMPANY

AND THE HOLDERS OF

Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts therefor.

New-York, April 8th, 1896.

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of Page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, the bonds of the Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached, $500 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1897,

$500 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company, or of Knickerbocker Trust Company Receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to **deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New-York, not later than APRIL 23d,** obtaining in exchange therefor suitable reorganization certificates to be issued by them. Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned committee are unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHAS. T. BARNEY,
ISIDOR WORMSER,
} Committee.

OREGON SHORT LINE & Utah Northern Ry. Co. Reorganization.

All securities provided for under the above-mentioned Plan of Reorganization must be deposited on or before APRIL 15, 1896, after which date no securities will be received except in the discretion of the Committee and under such penalty as the Committee may impose.

CONSOLIDATED FIVE PER CENT. BONDS and COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS should be deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK or the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON. Holders of unstamped certificates for such bonds should present them at the same depositaries to be stamped.

OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN STOCK should be deposited, together with $3 per share, being the first installment of the assessment of $12 per share, at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON.

UTAH SOUTHERN GENERAL MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS AND UTAH SOUTHERN EXTENSION SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS should be deposited with the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON. Certificates issued on behalf of the Utah Southern Bondholders' Committee should be exchanged at the same depositaries for engraved certificates of the Reorganization Committee, **which have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.**

SAMUEL CARR, Chairman,
Ames Building, Boston;
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
GORDON ABBOTT,
GARDINER M. LANE,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New-York;
HENRY G. NICHOLS,
New-York, Boston, } April 8, 1896. Counsel.

Union Pacific Railway Co.

5 % COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

Coupons Due December 1, 1895,

of above-named bonds, will be paid on and after

Monday, April 13, 1896,

at the office of

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad Co.

Six per cent. Forty Years First Mortgage Bonds.

(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustees:
Messrs. HUGH MACKAY MATHESON and WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 119 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $119,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, date June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New-York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS:

78,	2410,	4654,	6373,	8253,	10257
165,	2448,	4684,	6421,	8484,	10282
311,	2501,	4739,	6485,	8691,	10397
918,	2507,	4752,	6501,	8754,	10469
946,	2563,	5010,	6585,	8708,	10569
1120,	2614,	5128,	6592,	8854,	10701
1170,	2669,	5350,	6613,	9050,	10732
1211,	3051,	5385,	6683,	9109,	10876
1410,	3110,	5481,	6691,	9173,	11076
1452,	3126,	5585,	6709,	9188,	11511
1538,	3175,	5672,	6720,	9355,	11572
1672,	3576,	5676,	6811,	9400,	11704
1741,	3627,	5691,	7139,	9404,	11889
2046,	3859,	5807,	7250,	9641,	12206
2175,	4153,	5916,	7251,	9665,	12386
2193,	4259,	6007,	7343,	9752,	12395
2284,	4263,	6071,	7543,	9753,	12400
2315,	4336,	6122,	7582,	9808,	12427
2352,	4400,	6202,	7615,	9831,	12492
2355,	4495,	6315,	8248,	9838,	

H. M. MATHESON,
WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustees for the Bondholders,
LONDON, 21st March, 1896.

Present:
JOHN BRIDGES,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BONDS Nos. 255, 2910 and 4524, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1895, HAVE NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

REORGANIZATION OF Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds, and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

More than three-quarters of the seven per cent. bonds and of each class of such bonds having been deposited under the plan pursuant to the foregoing notice, the Committee now gives further notice that it has fixed the tenth day of April, 1896, as the last day and the limit of the time within which holders of bonds and stocks of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company or any class thereof will be entitled to deposit their securities and become parties to the agreement of March 5th, 1896, and that no securities will be received after April 10th, 1896, except upon such terms and conditions as the Committee may deem proper.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Committee.

April 1st, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, March 30, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 30 until April 13, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, March 19, 1896.

Holders of Second Mortgage A Bonds of this company are entitled to a payment of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of past due interest from the earnings of 1895, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 1 and 2 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall St., New-York, on and after April 10th, or to Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., London, on and after April 13th.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable Saturday, April 25, at the Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

Transfer books close April 15, and reopen April 27. L. D. KELLEY, Treasurer.

IT STANDS TO REASON THAT

a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom

Persons Having Real Estate To Sell

would want to reach. Investors, Operators, Speculators—all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY LOWER AND MODERATELY ACTIVE.

Grain Was Influenced by Bearish Crop News and Foreign Selling—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Dull and Easier —Cotton Lower and Quiet—Coffee Was More Active and Higher.

The grain markets felt the influence of the better outlook for the crop, and foreign houses were free sellers, while local dealers realized to a large extent, with the close showing a decline and a good trade. Provisions were dull and lower with the West. Cotton was quiet and unsettled, closing easier. Coffee was higher and more active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81½@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.00 @	3.75
Cotton, middling upiands	7⅞@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	.. @	5.35
Beef, family	9.50 @	11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	..
Sugar, granulated	5⅝@	5½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13⅜@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	10¾
Copper, lake	10.75 @	10.87½
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with the close weak at ⅝@⅞c decline, as influenced by bearish crop news, foreign selling, and liquidation by local bulls....Spot was ⅝c lower and very quiet; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, spot, at 11c over May, free on board, afloat, and to arrive at 5c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2⅝c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5½c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 103,577 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 107,441 bushels; receipts, 9,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 19,155 bushels.

CORN—Contracts followed the West and lost ⅛@¾c, with trading only moderate....Spot was scarce and held 1c higher; sales, 41,800 bushels, including, for export, 8,500 bushels old No. 2 and No. 2 mixed at 41⅞c, free on board, afloat, and 6,000 bushels old No. 2 white, on private terms; the trade bought 15,000 bushels No. 2 white, to arrive, at 41c; 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 40c, elevator; 3,000 bushels No. 2 white at 40¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer white at 40c, elevator; 4,300 bushels steamer No. 2 at 41c, delivered, and 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 41c, delivered....Receipts, 3,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 64,475 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,680 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 79,921 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and unchanged, with a firm close and without features....Spot were in fair demand at firm prices; shippers bought 2,500 bushels choice white at 27¾c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, on private terms....Sales, 46,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26¾c; No. 2 mixed, 25½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c for 3,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25@26¾c for 4,000 bushels; track white, 24@28¾c for 27,000 bushels....Receipts, 73,200 bushels; exports, 82,410 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	@		73
May	4,360,000	72½@73⅝	72½
June	60,000	72 @72⅞	72
July	3,880,000	71 15-16@73⅛	72
September	195,000	72 @73⅛	72
December	510,000	73¾@74⅝	73¾
Total	9,005,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	80,000	36 @36⅛	36
July	60,000	37 @37⅛	37
August	15,000	37⅝@38	37⅝
September	80,000	38⅛@38¼	38⅛
Total	235,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	30,000	24¾@..	24¾
No. 2 white—			
May	....	.. @..	25¾
Total	30,000		

FLOUR—Business was less active and prices generally unchanged and firm. Sales, 22,000 bbls, including, of city mills, 3,875 bbls patents, 9,250 bbls clears, and 200 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,000 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10@$3.15, 1,750 bbls No. 1 Winter at $3, and 4,100 bbls Winter straights, part at $3.80....Arrivals, 8,190 bbls and 11,156 sacks; exports, 7,501 bbls and 6,357 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,000 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and steady at $2.65@$2.95.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.30; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½c; coarse meal, 75c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.40; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—More active and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 66@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were some small export orders here at 25½c, free on board, for prime yellow, while there were sellers at 25⅝c, and a little demand for good off yellow at an equal rate with prime, of which latter the offerings were light, and only here and there, with under special conditions 25¾c reached for the grade. There were 600 bbls prime yellow taken for export on private terms. Crude in barrels was nominally 21½c....LINSEED OIL was at very regular prices on moderate demand; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in light demand; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 9.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.18; Standard's price, $1.22.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was continued dullness at the West, where there was steady urging of both cash and options at easier prices, with the declines for the day 7½c for pork, 2½ points for lard, and about 2½ points for bacon. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 15,000 head. The week's packing was 235,000 head; same time last year, 195,000 head.

LARD—The West was again easier, the decline 2½ points, with continued slack buying, where April closed at 5.05c nominal, while May was at 5.07½@5.12½c, closing at 5.07½@5.10c; July at 5.20@5.30c, closing at 5.22½c; September at 5.35@5.37½c, closing at 5.35c bid. Here demands were unimportant with 5.35c asked for cash. May option nominal, 5.35c. City steam was steady; sales of 125 tcs at 4.90@4.95c; refined was slow; Continent at 5.65c; South American at 6c; compound at 4⅝@4¾c.

PORK—There was a lower market by 7½c at the West, with slack trading, where April closed at $8.40 nominal; May was at $8.47½@$8.65, closing at $8.47½@$8.50; July at 8.67½@$8.82½, closing at $8.70. Here there was a moderate export demand at steady prices, with sales of 400 bbls mess....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10@$10.25 for new; family mess, $10.25@$10.50; short clear, $11@$12.

CUTMEATS—Demands continued slack, while prices were held firmly on the cost of hogs; sales of 5,000 bbls pickled bellies, 10-lb average, at 4¾c; 10,000 lb do, 11-lb average, at 5c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8⅝@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BACON—Was easier by 2½ points on short ribs at the West, with a dull trading, where April closed at 4.55c nominal; May was at 4.57½@4.65c, closing at 4.57½@4.60c; July at 4.70@4.75c, closing at 4.72½c asked.

BEEF—Not much of a movement was taking place, while prices were rather easy; sales recently of 500 bbls city packed....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Smokers declined to pay the asking prices, and the market was left somewhat nominal. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HIDES—Were again ¼c higher....Bacon at 5¼c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5⅝c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5⅜c, pigs at 5¾@5⅞c. Receipts at the West, 39,372 head; same time last year, 58,387 head. Chicago—Receipts, 15,000 head; active; about steady; $3.50@$4; left over, 3,000 head. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,500 head; weak; $3.55@$3.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $3.75@$4. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; strong to 5c higher; $3.55@$3.75. Cincinnati—Receipts, 898 head; active; stronger; $3.35@$3.95. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,774 head; strong; $3.50@$3.85.

TALLOW—There was one order here for a special brand of city at 3 11-32c, not filled, and 3 11-16c asked, while other buying orders were not above 3⅝c and moderate, with a good deal of indifference among buyers and occasional export demands only. For country made or full supply and black demand at 3¾c for prime, packages free.

STEARINE—In oleostearine absence of material trading here, with 4 9-16c a nominal rate. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at about 6c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and firmer with Europe, and on local covering; closing at 5@20 points advance, Havre was steady at ½f advance, and Hamburg steady at unchanged prices to ¼ pfennig gain....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7; sales, 2,000 bags Santos Nos. 6 and 7 at 15¼c, 2,800 bags Maracaibo, 1,300 bags Porto Cabello, 1,000 bags Bucaramauga, and 1,100 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 600 bags at $12.85; June, 500 bags at $12.40; July, 500 bags at $12; September, 250 bags at $11.10, and 750 bags at $11.15; November, 500 bags at $10.80; December, 250 bags at $10.60; total, 3,350 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 3,350 bags at $12.90; June, 250 bags at $12.40; July, 250 bags at $12, and 1,250 bags at $12.05; August, 500 bags at $11.50; September, 2,000 bags at $11.15; October, 1,000 bags at $11; November, 250 bags at $10.75; December, 250 bags at $10.60, and 750 bags at $10.40; total, 10,600 bags. Exchange—175 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for May; 35 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for October; total for day, 15,250 bags. Closing Prices —January, $10.45@$10.50; February, $10.35@$10.45; March, $10.35@$10.40; April, $13.05@$13.15; May, $12.85@$12.90; June, $12.35@$12.45; July, $12@ $12.05; August, $11.45@$11.55; September, $11.10 @$11.15; October, $10.95@$11; November, $10.70@ $10.80; December, $10.60@$10.65.

COTTON.

Contracts were dull and unsettled through local scalping, with the close easy, at 1@8 points decline....Spot was dull, with sales of 205 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅛c; middling uplands, 7⅞c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	7.64@7.65	7.68	7.67	2,100
May	7.66@7.67	7.70	7.66	12,300
June	7.66@7.67	7.71	7.66	4,500
July	7.68@7.69	7.73	7.68	2,000
August	7.68@7.69	7.73	7.68	21,700
September	7.35@7.36	7.39	7.35	600
October	7.25@7.26	7.29	7.25	5,500
November	7.18@7.19	7.22	7.19	3,300
December	7.21@7.22	7.25	7.22	3,800
January	7.26@7.27	7.29	7.27	2,500
				58,300

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 7,590 bales, against 11,862 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The price of domestic marrow has become well established at $1.27½@ $1.30 under lighter arrivals and rather firm interior advices, but the demand is still only moderate. Medium are quiet. Pea a trifle firmer, with a few sales at $1.15. Red kidney have weakened a little; exporters have had so few orders that it increased the pressure to sell, and there was business to-day at $1.25. Yurrels soup are 5c lower and very dull. Yellow eye steady. California lima have had a number of sales at $1.80 @$1.82½, and the feeling is a little stronger. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.27½@$1.30; do, medium, $1.17½; do, pea, $1.12½; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, $1@$1.02½c; do, turtle soup, $1.25@$1.30; do, yellow eye, $1.20 @$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, 90@95c; do, foreign, medium, old, 80@90c; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75@77½c.

BUTTER—Steady; fair demand; Western creamery, 12@18c; extra, 18c; State dairy, 9@17c; Western imitation creamery, 11@15c; do, factory, 8@12c.

CHEESE—Desirable stock, steady; fairly active....State, full cream, large, 6@10¾c; do, fancy, 10@10¾c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, ¾@2½c.

EGGS—Fair demand; firmer....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country makes, fancy, fresh, 13 @13¾c; Western, fresh-gathered, 12@12½c; Southern, fresh collections, 11½@12½; duck, 20@23c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples continue in light supply, but the demand is only moderate, and while fancy qualities would still probably reach former quotations, the market for the grades offering is a little easier on red fruit. Greenings and russets hold steady. Very few cranberries left, and very little demand for them; quality generally poor and prices irregular. California oranges are in moderate supply and moving very slowly; prices rather weak for prompt sales. Florida strawberries are quite plenty and generally below prime in quality; extra fancy grades of large, bright colored and clean are held about steady, but the usual offerings are rather urgently offered. We quote: Apples, extra fancy varieties, per bbl, $5@$6; do, Baldwin, $5.25@$5.75; Ben Davis, $3.25@$4; greening, $3.50@$4.50; russet, $2.25@$3.25; grapes, State, Catawba, per small basket, 7@15c; do, per case, $1@$2.25; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $1@$2; oranges, California, per box, $2.25@$3.75; strawberries, Florida, fancy, per quart, 25@30c; do, common to good, 15@20c. DRIED—Some business has been done in prime evaporated apples for export at 4½c, and 'jobbing sales are at 4¾@5c. Choice apples quiet and easy, and fancy fruit, while not plenty, is in buyers' favor. Sun-dried apples are working out very slowly, and it is a weak market, except for fancy North Carolina sliced. Chops steady; cores and skins easier. Peaches very dull. Prunes and fruits moving only in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 6@6½c; do, prime to choice, 4¾@5½c; do, common to fair, 3@4¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 1½@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 1½@2¼c; do, Southwestern, 2@2¾c; do, Western, 2¼@3c; do, State, 2½@3¼c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 5½c; blackberries, 5@5½c; plums, Southern, 4½c; apricots, 8@12c; peaches, California, peeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½ @6½c.

GAME—Fresh wild ducks run poor and drag at low and irregular prices. Fresh snipe and plover mostly thin and undesirable and offered at lower prices. We quote: English snipe, fresh, per dozen, $1.50; golden plover, $1.25@$1.50; jack snipe, 75c@$1.25; sand snipe, 30@35c. Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, 50c@$1.50; redhead, 50c@$1; mallard, 40@60c; common kinds, 20@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The market is nominally unchanged in absence of supply or demand. Stock has cleaned up closely and tone is firm. We quote: Fowls and chickens, per lb, 10@10½c; roosters, per lb, 6@6½c; turkeys, per lb, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 40@80c; geese, per pair, 75c@ $1.25; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls were cleaned up pretty closely yesterday and arrivals to-day have been moderate, although a number of lots are due which have not yet been delivered. The market is quite firm, but rather quieter. All small fowls would bring 10½c, and a few straight lots of light average have been made to reach 10¾c as they run, though most of the supply contains too many heavyweights to exceed 10c. Fresh turkeys are dull; supply light, but generaly of undesirable quality. Philadelphia chickens in light supply and choice lots of broilers and soft-meated roosters held firm. A few Long Island Spring ducks have sold in range of 30@35c. Frozen poultry quiet and held unchanged. We quote for fresh-killed poultry: Turkeys, per lb, 11@ 14c; chickens, broilers, Philadelphia, under 3 lb to pair, 30@35c; do, 3 to 4 lb, 25@30c; heavier chickens, 18@23c; do, Philadelphia yearlings, 12@ 17c; do, Western, 7@10c. Fowls, Western, prime, straight lots, 10c; do, fair to good, 9@10½c; old cocks, 6½@7c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75. We quote for frozen poultry: Turkeys, Western, per lb, 12@15¼c; do, No. 2, 9@11c. Chickens, No. 1, 11c; do, No. 2, 7@8c. Fowls, No. 1, 10c; do, No. 2, 7@8c. Capons, 15@18c. Ducks, 15@17c. Geese, 9@11c. Broiling chickens, 16 @18c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes fairly active; old easy; Maine, 75c@$1.50; Long Island, 50@75c; State, 50c@$1; Jersey, 50@75c; Bermuda, $4@ $7.50; sweets, $1.50@$4.50; cabbage, per crate, $2.25@$2.50; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@75c; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 75c@ $1.25; do, yellow, 50c@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$3.50; kale, per bbl, $1.25@$1.50; string beans, per crate, $1@$3; spinach,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Several Sales of Lots for Improvement—Auction Doings.

Messrs. A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold, for Potter & Brother, to Jacob Hirsh, the six lots, three on One Hundred and Twelfth Street and three in the rear on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, beginning 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue. This batch makes twenty-one lots which the brokers have disposed of for Messrs. Potter & Brother within thirty days.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold, for the Rosenfeld estate, the property at 127 to 131 Mercer Street, 50 by 100.

The estate of William Cruikshank has sold to W. W. & T. M. Hall the four lots at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street.

Mr. J. A. Kamping has purchased, at about $37,000, the four-story brick and stone dwelling 23 West Eighty-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

The Clark estate has sold to James Dimond a lot 25 by 102.2 on the south side of Seventy-third Street, about 475 feet west of Central Park West. Mr. Dimond will build on it a twenty-five-foot-front American basement dwelling. Three twenty-foot similar dwellings are now building on the plot adjoining to the west.

Mr. Louis L. Lorillard is the purchaser of the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, the sale of which was reported a few days ago.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have leased, for Thomas Keogh, for ten years, at an average rent of $13,000 per year, the seven-story business building to be constructed at 48 to 52 Great Jones Street. They have also leased to Cohen & Sons, for a term of years, the stores at 825 and 825½ Broadway.

Messrs. Mortimer P. and Charles C. Thain have completed the plans for six five-story American basement dwellings to be built by Parsons & Squier on East Eighty-second Street, north side, 85 feet east of Madison Avenue.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to I. K. Cohn, at $32,900, the property at 310 and 312 West Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, respectively 25.1 and 24.11 by 98.9, with five-story brick building with store at 310 and four-story-front frame building and three-story-rear brick building at 312.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. sold to T. Parker, at $7,450, the three-story brownstone dwelling 150 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 55 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 15 by 79.4.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $23,100, to William H. Schmohl, the two four-story brick buildings 533 and 535 East Sixteenth Street, north side, 232.2½ feet east of Livingston Place, 44.9½ by 92.

The only sale at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, Southern Boulevard, east side, 175 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 120.38 by 50 by 112.2. Due on judgment, $4,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans for New Buildings and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Charles Fisher of 703 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $100,000.

No. 67 Thompson Street, a four-story brick tenement, by Frank Nigro of 357 Broome Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

Seventy-second Street, south side, 427 feet east of West End Avenue, a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Benedict Fisher of 366 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard, a four-story brick tenement, by Isabelle N. Leo of 584 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $10,000.

Avenue A and Fifth Street, southwest corner, by George Fennell of 251 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling, store, &c.; cost, $200.

No. 75 Park Row, by L. Adams of 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic brick and frame hotel; cost, $1,000.

No. 256 Fifth Avenue, by the estate of Charles A. Baudouine of 935 Broadway, owner, alterations to a six-story brick office and store building; cost, $500.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 165 feet south of Cedar Place, by the Phillip & William Ebling Brewing Company, owners, alterations to a two-story brick bottling establishment; cost, $6,000.

No. 344 East Fourteenth Street, by City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $2,000.

No. 35 Union Square, by the Townsend estate, alterations to a four-story brick store and salesroom; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 9:

WEST ST, 27; Elbridge T. Gerry and wife to Almy G. Gallatin $1

LEWIS ST, 60; Jacob Schlesinger to Lena Jacobowitz 12,000

GREAT JONES ST, 55; Mitchell A. C. Story to James R. Smith 1

BLEECKER ST, 161, ½ part; Thomas P. Fowler and wife to Julia G. Fowler 1,258

WAVERLEY PLACE, 19; the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan to Robert Beatty .. 17,000

SULLIVAN ST, 212; Elias Kempner to Louis and Vittoria Malatesta 15,250

29TH ST, 42 East; Edwin Corning and wife to Mary H. Nammack 31,000

25TH ST, 229 East; Herman Ottenberg to William Engel 1

25TH ST, 231 East; same to same 1

10TH AV, e s, 25.6 ft n of 30th St, 50x100; William H. Hall and wife to Carrie Abrams 1

34TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Hugh Hughes to Annie E. Youngling 14,500

22D ST, 59 West; James McCreery and wife to William Johnston 1

119TH ST, 109 to 115 West; William H. Jacob and wife to Frederic T. James .. 1

PARKER AV, e s, 250.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Anna E. Lyon to James T. Lane 600

176TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Sylvan Av, 25x350 to Oxford Place n25; Fannie E. Lawrence to Max. Haefner 1

WESTCHESTER CREEK, Lot D, map of Castle Hill farm, Westchester, contains 210.1-100 acres; John Henry Screven and wife to Pierre W. Briggs 465,000

CHERRY ST, 104, 104½, 105½, and 107; James F. Carey and wife to Daniel P. Morse 100

IRVINGTON ST, s s, 61.7 ft e of Goerck St, 18.9x75; Reuben Shire to Adolph Rauch 9,000

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue D, 22x97; Luder Hanken and wife to John H. Meyer 12,125

6TH ST, s s, 171 ft w of Lewis St, 21x97; Mary J. Drummond to Minnie Tatt 1

SAME PROPERTY; Hannah W. Gadsden to Mary J. Drummond 1

18TH ST, n s, Lots 52 and 53, map of land of Samuel Boyd, 16th Ward; Sarah J. Baker to Eva G. Abbott and another.

FULTON ST, w s, Lot 90, map of Jacksonville property, East Chester; Margaret Blonk to Edward J. Kerns 3,600

PROSPECT AND LEGGETT AVS, s e corner, 100x150x irregular; Kate C. Kelly to Elizabeth S. Knaust 1

113TH ST, 130 East; Joseph L. O'Brien and another, executors of M. O'Brien, deceased, to Albert M. Baumann 5,725

112TH ST, 233 West; William H. Picken and wife to Jennie Heidelberg 1

104TH ST, s e corner of Riverside Drive, 100x64.10; A. Walker and others to John Casey 1

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 168th St, 25x95; Jennie Bach to Henry Stube .. 100

MOTT AV, e s, at n e corner of lands of Edward Richards, 25x222, to land of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, x25.6x217; Cristiana Kohlhaas to Katharine Schaeffel 1

DEVOE ST, n s, 100 ft w of High Bridge Av, 25x70; Sarah E. Granzen and another to Ella R. Granzen 1

ELLA ST, s s, Lots 374 to 377, map of West Morrisania; Lorenz Welher to Louis Lowenstein and others 50,000

FOREST AV, e s, 241.8 ft n of Strong Av, 24.3x100; William Stones and wife to Margaret Moran 1

170TH ST, s s, 100.2 ft w of Bristow St, 25x127.11x25x128.9; Franklin A. Wilcox and H. Sprosser to Charles Hoffmann 1

ORCHARD ST, s w corner of Sylvan Place, 102.2x133.4x100x157.7; Estelle B. Morris to Fannie E. Lawrence 10

176TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Sylvan Av, 25x—; Fannie E. Lawrence to Herman Dunker 1

CORDOVA PLACE, w s, 113.4 ft s of Van Cortland Av, 25x100.8x25x100.11; Olaf Berquist to Anna Bergmark 1

95TH ST, 8 West; Anson P. Stokes and wife to A. S. Williams 23,000

7TH AV, 832 and 836; William M. Burnie and wife to Samuel McMillen 1

93D ST, n s, 287.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x74.10; Harriet M. Bentley to L. V. Place 19,000

83D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 100x100.5; William F. Rohrig and wife to William Engel 1

1ST AV, 1,787; John J. Mueller and wife to Louise Effinger 24,000

80TH ST, 341 East; Louise Effinger to John J. Mueller and wife 12,000

58TH ST, 108 East; Hamilton O'Dell, referee, to Anna G. Vogel 15,000

70TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 40x102.2; William Boggs and wife to William R. Boronk 1

8TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 90th St, 25.2x102.3; Leopold S. Friedberger to Charles A. Gould 30,000

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 38x100.11; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to Hyman Sonn and another 80,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 47.6x95; Lewis Z. Bach to Harris Fordinsky 28,000

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x70; Henry W. Neumann and wife to Frederick C. Schmidt 24,250

113TH ST, 246 West; William Picken and wife to Max Hess 15,000

143D ST, n s, 525 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Elinor F. Wachner to William G. Leeson ..... .

Recorded Leases.

CANONICO, John, and another to Giuseppe Amato; 44 Spring St, 3 1-6 years .. $300

FAUTH, Michael, to August F. Hahn; 1,867 2d Av, 5 years 780

HOFFMAN, Mrs. H., to Link Brothers; 903 Fleetwood Av, 2 years 780

HOYT, Joseph A., to Mrs. E. H. Rankin; 669-671 East 144th St, 5 years $900, 1,000

SAME to same; 667 East 144th St, 5 years 400

PACIFICO, Luigi, to Giovani Canonico; 91 Mulberry St, 4 years 240

RIEGER, Christian, to Adolph Boehm; n e corner Willis Av and 144th St, 3 years .. 1,020

TOWNSHEND, John, to Henry Helne and wife; 230 East 110th St, 15 years $300, 350

ZEKIND, Celia, to Henry Stern; 232 Division St, 1 1-12 years 1,362

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAMS, Carrie, to William H. Hall; e s of 10th Av, 25.6 ft n of 30th St, 3 years $30,000

ALLEN, Wallis I., to the National Savings Bank of Albany; 233 West 103d St, 5 years 12,000

BUTLER, Katherine C. and George H. H., to the Lawyers' Surety Company of New-York; s s of 31st St, 290.10 ft w of 5th Av, to secure surety to undertaking on appeal bond 30,000

BEATTY, Robert, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 113 Waverley Place, 1 year 10,000

BLACK, Alexander, and wife, to Benjamin F. Blair, John N. Blair, and Frank Rudd; n e corner of Mott Av and 158th St, 3 years 5,000

BARRETT, Henry J., to Hiram Schoonmaker; s s of 126th St, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 16,500

BRENNAN, Thomas, and wife, to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 161st Av, part of Lot 937, map of Wakefield, installments 2,500

BRIGGS, Pierre W., to John H. Screven; plot C, map of Castle Hill Farm, late Westchester, 215.20 acres, 5 years 385,000

CHWATAL, Franz, and wife, to Julius Ehrmann; 322 East 90th St, 5 years 10,000

CASEY, John, to Alexander Walker and Judson Lawson; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 104th St, 1 year 30,000

DALY, Mary D., to John D. Crimmins; e s of Riverside Av, 27 ft n of 116th St, 1 year 7,500

DEUTSCHE EVANGELISCHE ST. PAULUS GEMEINDE IN OST HARLEM to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 112th St, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 6,000

SELIG-Schaffel, Adolph Kruger; same property, 3 years 3,500

ENGEL, William, to William F. Rohrig; s s of 83d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, (five mortgages,) installments, &c 27,500

SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 35th St, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 5,000

SAME to Herman Ottenberg; 229 and 231 East 25th St, (two mortgages,) installments 13,000

EPPENGER, Louise, to John J. Mueller and wife; w s of 1st Av, 75.8 ft n of 92d St, 3 years 7,000

FORSTER, William, and wife to Augusta Schelg; Lexington Av, n w corner of 60th St, 2 years 21,000

FERGUSON, George W., and wife to United States Life Insurance Company; s s of 100th St, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 18,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, and wife to Lewis Z. Bach; Lexington Av, n w corner of 102d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 36,000

GEIZLER, Samuel, and David and wife, to John H. Hake and another; Columbia St, n w corner of Rivington St, 3 years 10,000

GRANZEN, Ellen R., and Nicholas H., to Blanche Fritz; n s of Devoe St, 100 ft w of Ogden Av, 1 year 3,000

SAME to Mary N. Townshend; same property, 1 year 600

HEDT, Friedrich, and wife to Philip Jungbluth; s s of 31st St, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 3,000

HODGINS, Ann, to Adrian, Jr., and Columbus O'D. Iselin; 206 East 75th St, 5 years 1,000

HESS, Max, to William Picken; s s of 113th St, 351 ft w of 7th Av, 246 West, 2 years 2,350

JOHNSTON, William, and wife to the executors of Elizabeth N. Fleitmann; 59 West 22d St, 19 years 2 months 100,000

LEESON, William G., to Elinor F. Wachner; n s of 143d St, 525 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years 2,500

LANGDON, George P., and wife to Richmond T. Skidmore; Lots 10 and 11, map of Washingtonville, East Chester, 3 years 2,000

MOTT, Minnie M., to Alexander Moore; n e corner of Bethune and Greenwich Sts, 1 year 5,761

MEYER, John H., to Luder Hanken; s s of 6th St, 155 ft w of Avenue D, 2 years. 2,000

MUELLER, John J., and wife to Rose Rosenberg and husband; w s of 1st Av, 75.8 ft n of 92d St, 3 years 12,000

McGARITY, Bernard, to Fannie Meyer; w s of Adams Av, 233.4 ft s of Columbia Av, (24th Ward,) 3 years 1,500

MILLER, Ida C., to Rudolph Anderson; Lot 360, map of McGraw estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year 300

NAMMACK, Mary H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 42 East 29th St, 3 years 21,000

SAME to De Witt C. Romaine; same property, 3 years 4,000

ROHRIG, William F., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 83d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, and adjoining property, 3 years, (four mortgages) 92,000

SHEWAN, James, and wife to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States; s e corner of Stanton and Mangin Sts, 3 years 34,000

SCHAEFFEL, Katharine, and husband to Charles Eppler; e s of Mott Av, adjoining lands of Carley, 6 months 3,000

SAME to Christiana Kohlhaas; same property, installments 3,000

TAYLOR, John D., and wife to the United States Trust Company of New-York; n w corner of Boulevard and 104th St, 3 years 105,000

SAME to same; n s of 104th St, 78.5 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 25,000

SAME to same; n s of 104th St, 103.5 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 25,000

SAME to Sarah H. Powell; n w corner of 104th St and Grand Boulevard, 3 years 20,000

VOGEL, Catharine G., to Catharine Vogel; 108 East 58th St, 3 years 3,000

VANDEWART, David, and wife to George Gordon and another, executors, &c., of A. P. Gordon; e s of 2d Av, 75.5 ft n of 103d St, 5 years 10,000

SAME to Sophia Schuster; same property, 1 year 4,000

WOLFF, Rachael — District No. 2 of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith; s s of 5th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years .. 7,000

WILCOX, Edwin R., and wife to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States; w s of Tompkins St, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 3 years 8,000

SAME to same; e s of Mangin St, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 3 years 8,000

WICKS, Jacob, Jr., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; w s of Madison Av, 25 ft n of 131st St, 5 years. 12,500

SAME to same; w s of Madison Av, 49.11 ft s of 131st St, 5 years 12,500

BAUMANN, Albert M., to Joseph L. O'Brien and another, executors of M. O'Brien; s s of 113th St, 321.10 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 4,000

DAY, John R., to Ferdinand Diederichs; Lot 379, map of Van Nest Park, installments 2,000

DRUMMOND, Mary J., to John Hastings; s s of 6th St, 171 ft w of Lewis St, 1 year 2,500

MEYER, John H., to Luder Hanken; s s of 6th St, 155 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years. 7,000

POLLOCK, Mary C., to Julian G. MacDonnell; Lot 179, map of Arden property, 2 years 455

LATHROP, William G., Jr., to Mary A. Davison; n s of 53d St, 266.8 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $9,000

BLISS, Lydia A., to Emily S. Dow 5,000

CRIMMINS, John D., to Catharine Gierke .. 1

COHN, Abraham, to Sam Goldstein 1

COHN, Louis, trustee, to Sam Goldstein .. 1,200

GRUNAUER, Reuben, to Annie Moss 2,000

JACKSON, N. R., and others, executors of William H. Jackson, to Louise F. Jackson 13,047

McSORLEY, Joanna, to John F. Steeves .. 1

MILLS, Charles E., to Mary J. Edwards .. 1,521

MOSS, Frank, and another, executors of John Bisco, to Lucy V. Blackman 2,059

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine, to Frederic J. Middlebrook 18,000

ROHRIG, William F., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine 18,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow ... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee 22,000

SAME to trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund 25,000

WIENHOLD, William, executor of Carl F. W. Wienhold, to Broadway Savings Inst. 2,000

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,648; Herman Kountze and others, trustees, against Francis and Mary McMullen, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

158TH ST, n s, 152.6 ft w of Gerard Av, 27.6x irregular; Cortland B. Littell against Joseph Richards and others, (specific performance.)

MORRIS AV, w s, 375 ft s of 184th St, 50x100.5; Frederick A. Wilkie, against John W. Curtin and wife, (action to set aside deed.)

3D ST, e s, lot 188, map of the new village of Jerome, Westchester, 25.9x112.4x25x108; Robert Thompson against Emanuel Burlando and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

120TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Anna M. Martling, executrix, and others, executors of Stephen H. Martling, against Lucius McAdam, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

102D ST, e s, 190 ft e of Columbus Av, 80x100.11; Morris Goldstein, against Frank E. Heath and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FORSYTH ST, e s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; William H. Wright to Rebecca and Joseph Weisel, (action to set aside deed.)

2D ST, 235, and gore lot adjoining; the H. B. Claflin Company against Hayman Wallach and others, (action to declare two deeds void.)

Mechanic's Lien.

(Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.)

18TH ST, 49 East, and 48 East 14th St; F. W. Moore against Agnes H. Smith and others, owners, and Agnes H. Smith, contractor $1,814

Accommodating.

From The Chicago Record.

"Say, loan me $10 for about a week?"

"Can't; haven't got but $5."

"That'll do—lend me the $5 for two weeks!"

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
ARDIAN H. MULLER & SON,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the 3-story and attic brick store and lot
NO. 187 READE STREET,
between Washington and West Sts.;
the 2-story and attic brick building and lot
NO. 122 WHITE STREET,
near Centre St.
—also—
The 3-story and basement brick building and lot
NO. 188 CHRYSTIE STREET,
near Rivington St.
Maps, &c., at office of auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
Thursday, April 16, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
12 Lots on King's Bridge Road,
opposite junction Naegle Avenue,
1 plot on northeast corner
King's Bridge Road & Naegle Av.
3 lots east side King's Bridge Road, between 185th and 187th Streets, one plot east side
King's Bridge Road,
between Sherman Av. and Dyckman St.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
Tuesday, April 14th, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
To Close the Estate of
Maria Conway, Deceased,
The Valuable Tenement Property,
Nos. 533 and 535 East 11th St., 169 Suffolk Street,
between Houston and Stanton Streets, and
No. 361 East 10th Street.
For maps, &c., apply to William C. Orr, Esq., Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
112 EAST 35TH STREET,
NEAR PARK AVENUE.
Beautiful 5-story English-basement, 16.8, large 3-story extension, for sale on easy terms; gas and electric fixtures, shades, carpets, oilcloths, grates, and several large mirrors included; all in perfect order. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER & CO., 187 Fulton St. or 1,368 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For Sale—Within two miles of the Post Office, in Pittsfield, Mass., a charming location, a Country Place, with about 36 acres of land; a nice, roomy, old-style house, with ten-foot hall through the centre; good barns; excellent water, windmill, &c.; everything in good shape; other country residences, with refined people near; price low. For further particulars, address H. W. PARTRIDGE, Real Estate, Bonds, and Mortgages, Pittsfield, Mass. Farms for sale.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—An exceptionally well-built house, with entirely new sanitary plumbing, in a quiet, first-class neighborhood, and in convenient distance from all the ferries and the bridge. For terms, &c., apply to H. S., Box 170 Times.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT,
Monmouth Beach,
Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
9 Pine St. N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— FLATS. A.—
Light, well-ventilated flats, at reasonable rents. Apply on premises, 402 West 58th St.

Apply on premises, or to J. E. Whitaker, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

TO RENT—At Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, a large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about ten acres of ground; the large trees and lawn; ten minutes from the Riverdale Railroad Station; about thirty minutes to Grand Central Depot.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT, NORFOLK, CONN.—Miss Rogers's fully furnished house; photographs. EDMUND S. MILLS, 303 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—Choice offices in different buildings, fronting and near City Hall Park; all improvements and low rent. Apply to GEORGE MUNRO, 245 Broadway.

WANT HELP?

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. TROWBRIDGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Richard M. Montgomery, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Seventh Avenue distant seventy-four feet eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Thirtieth Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly line of Seventh Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 8th, 1896.

WILLIAM G. BATES, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street. ap9-2aw3wTh&F&my1

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK E. SMITH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered herein, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the easterly side of Ninth Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1896.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, New-York. ap2-taw8wTh&F.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN BRADY, plaintiff, against SALVATORE GALLO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 31st day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Northerly in front by One Hundred and Fourth Street; southerly in the rear by the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Third Street and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; easterly by a line drawn parallel with Second Avenue at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet westerly therefrom, and westerly by a like parallel line distant one hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from Second Avenue; being twenty-five feet in width, front and rear, and one hundred feet and eleven inches in depth on each side, being the same premises conveyed to Pincus Lowenfeld by John Brady and Hannah, his wife, by deed bearing date the third day of June, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the same day, in block series, (Conveyances,) Section Six, Liber 24, Page 421, and indexed under block Number 1653 on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 7th, 1896. LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 3 Chambers Street, New-York City.

WEST 64TH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the northwesterly line of Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly, along the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly, on a line parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet, and thence southwesterly, on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 21st, 1896.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Broadway, New-York City.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH Vegetables—Office Chief Commissary, 39 Whitehall St., New-York, Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1896, and then opened, and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months commencing July 1, 1896: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Davids Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass., and Washington Barracks, D. C. Also the fresh vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required for use at above named posts, (except Forts Adams, McPherson, and Myer, and St. Francis Barracks and Washington Barracks,) delivering five months commencing July 1, 1896; and in addition to potatoes and onions, at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, celeriac. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened April 15, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col., A. C.-G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES for the several Executive Departments in Washington During the Year Ending June 30, 1897, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.—By the 96th Section of the Act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for all Envelopes, both plain and printed, to be used "by his own or other departments." Under this authority proposals are hereby invited and will be received at the Department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1896, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several executive departments in Washington may require during the year ending June 30, 1897. Proposals must be made on blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Envelopes for the several Executive Departments," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids to be delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above named; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposals, with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR TABLE LINEN FOR THE New-York Navy Yard, March 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Table Linen for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened May 5, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, May 5, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish to the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of table linen. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all others things being equal, will be decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, ETC.—West Point, N. Y., April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1896, and then opened, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with fuel, gas coal, charcoal, and gas oil, required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Etc.," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—West Point, N. Y., April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing such fuel required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH Vegetables—Office Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, Governor's Island, N. York, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their off